The New-York Times.

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THE FORT DONELSON FIGHT.

Operations of the Land Forces, under Generals Grant, Smith and McClernand.

The Rebels Driven into the Main Fortification.

Two Batteries Outside the Fort Captured.

Official Advices from General Halleck.

The Fort Surrounded by Fifty Thousand National Troops.

A REBEL REPORT OF ITS SURRENDER.

The Killed and Wounded on the First Day.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The following is a special dispatch to the Chicago *Journal*:

TWO MILES FROM FORT DONELSON, Feb. 14, 1862.

The attack on Fort Donelson commenced at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning by the land forces under Gens. GRANT, SMITH and MCCLERNAND.

The fort is surrounded by high steep hills, heavily wooded and protected by two redoubts, trenches and rifle-pits.

The rebels gave battle from their intrenchments outside the fort, but they were driven in after a severe battle, and considerable loss on both sides.

Our troops hold two of the rebel batteries outside of the fort.

Our loss is probably about forty-five killed, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred wounded.

Eight thousand troops and four gunboats arrived last night.

The battle will be resumed to-day.

THE INVESTMENT OF FORT DONELSON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 15.

To-day a dispatch reached the General-in-Chief here from Gen. HALLECK, at St. Louis, announcing the investment of Fort Donelson with a force of fifty thousand men, and by the noble fleet of Commodore FOOTE, anticipating its speedy reduction.

Gen. HALLECK says that Generals FLOYD and BUCKNER are in it with a force of fifteen thousand men, and he is evidently of the opinion that his arrangements to cut them off from reinforcements will surely be successful.

REBEL TELEGRAMS OF THE BATTLE.

Accounts of the First Day's Fight—The Rebels Claim to have Repulsed Our Forces at All Points.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 14.

A Nashville telegram of the 8th inst., says that a dispatch was received from Cumberland City this evening, stating that one Federal gunboat had appeared at the fight at Fort Donelson, and this morning opened fire on the fort, but without injury to it. The fort returned the fire, and the gunboat retired. The Federals have landed in force, and a battle with light artillery commenced this morning. It is reported that the Federal force is from ten to twelve thousand. When the steamer left for Cumberland City, the battle was raging with great earnestness. No further particulars have been received.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Feb. 13.

A dispatch from Fort Donelson, dated half-past 11 o'clock, states that the firing of artillery commenced this morning before sunrise and had continued unceasingly up to that time. A number of pieces are rapidly firing. The enemy keeps at a respectful distance. The field artillery are engaged all along the line.

LATER.—2:45 P. M.—The firing has ceased, probably owing to a desire of the enemy to change their position. So far we have repulsed the enemy at every point along our line. Our loss is small. The Federal gunboats have retired, and we think they are severely injured.

LATER.—The day has almost passed, and we still hold our own. We have repulsed the enemy at every point, and driven back their gunboats. We have whipped them by land and water. He still lies around, probably to attack us to-morrow again. Our loss is not very great, while that of the enemy must be heavy. We have repulsed the enemy everywhere, and we are satisfied that we have injured their gunboats materially, as we have made them retire twice. Our lines are intrenched all around.

REPORTED FALL OF THE FORT.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 15.

Parties who came by the Old Point boat, say that it was reported in Norfolk yesterday that Fort Donelson had been captured. Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe makes no allusion to it, and I merely give it as a street rumor.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

Scarcity of Iron and Coal—Defenceless Condition of the City.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 15.

A reliable passenger from Old Point says some workmen from the iron works at Richmond, who came by the flag of truce, represent that they left there for want of work; so great was the scarcity of iron and coal, that the works there were being suspended. Coal was enormously high.

The men say there are few if any cannon left at Richmond, all having been sent away from time to time to other points. Very few of the defences there have any cannon mounted.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

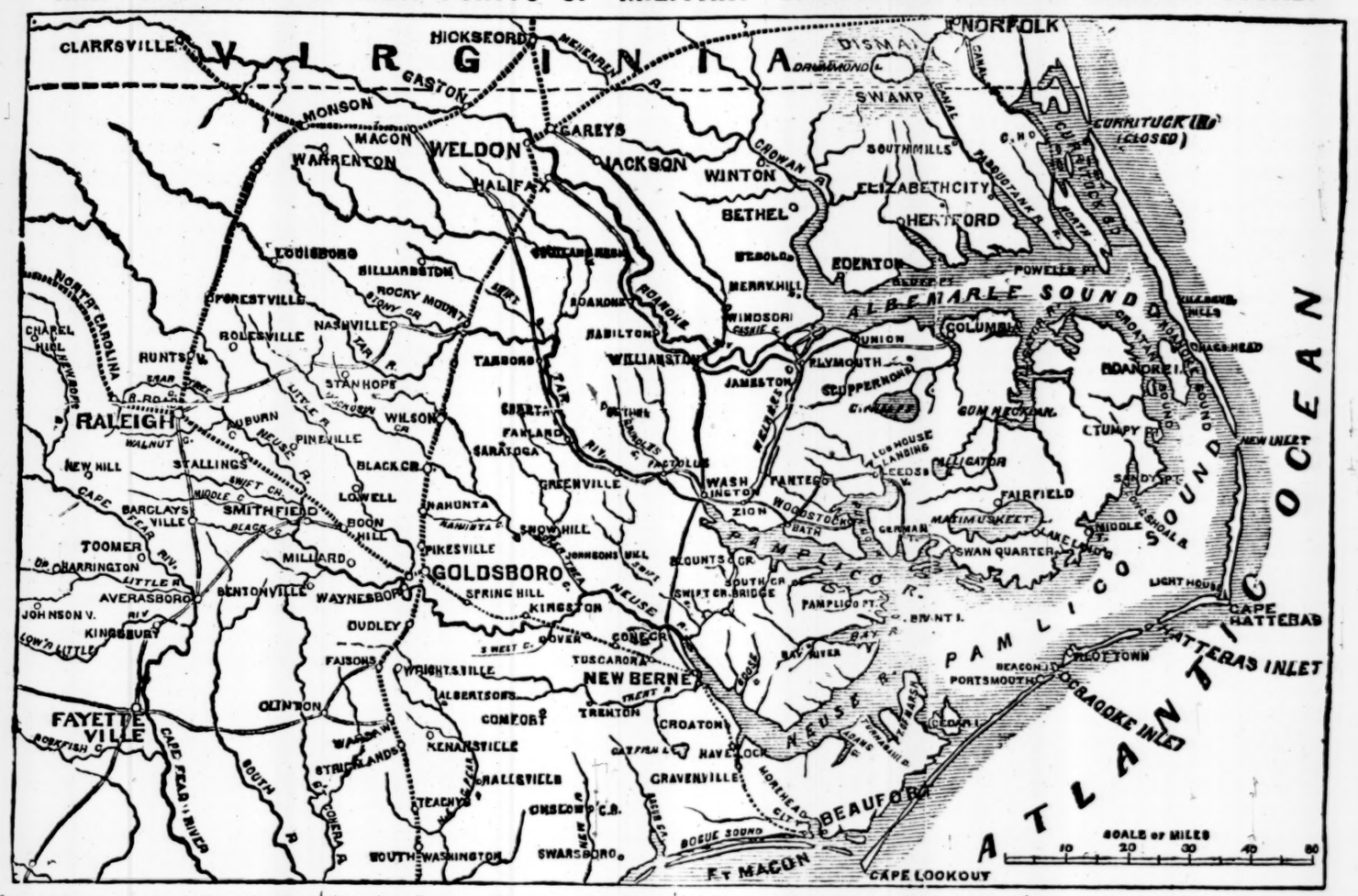
The New Rebel Flag—Prisoners of War for Exchange—A Scout to New-Market Bridge.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 14.

The Norfolk *Day Book* gives a sketch of the new flag adopted by the Committee of Congress on the subject. It is a blue union on a red field. Four stars, in the form of a square, are in the Union.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that four hundred prisoners of war are expected to leave Richmond for Newport's News in a dayor two, in exchange for an equal number of Confederates released by the Fed-

MAP SHOWING THE NEW POINTS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON ALBEMARLE SOUND.



We repeat the accompanying small, but exceedingly full, clear, and accurate map of the scene of our operations in Eastern North Carolina, to accompany our diagrams of the plan of the action on Roanoke Island, which will be found on the Eighth Page. These diagrams were made by our correspondent on the island, while the military movements and the battle were still going on. We have already described, in detail, for the benefit of those who had forgotten the lessons of the schoolroom, the geographical and topographical character of this part of the State, and of the seacoast, and it is not now necessary to rehearse. From the rebel news we publish this morning, it would appear that our troops had taken possession of several other towns since the date of our advices direct from BURNSIDE. Hertford and Plymouth, as well as Edenton and Elizabeth City, heretofore reported captured, all on or near Albermarle Sound, are said to be in our hands, and our gunboats had penetrated the Chowan River as far up as the town of Winton. The position of all these places will be seen on the map, as also their relation to Norfolk and the railroad running south from that point. *Hertford* is the capital town of Perquimans County, and is situated on the south side of Perquimans River, near its entrance into Perquimans Bay, a branch of Albemarle Sound. It is a small place of some five hundred inhabitants. It is only 50 miles south by west from Norfolk, and there is a road leading from there to the railroad connecting with that great rebel stronghold. *Plymouth* is the capital of Washington County, and is a small town of 1,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the south side of Roanoke River, eight miles from its entrance into Albemarle Sound. *Edenton*, the citizens of which raised the white flag on the approach of our troops, is the capital of Chowan County, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants. It contains a fine court-house, a jail, two churches, an academy, and a printing-office, and is a place of some shipping—inland navigation. *Elizabeth City*, heretofore reported as in our possession, after being burned by the rebels, is the capital of Pasquotank County, and and has 1,000 inhabitants. It is situated on Pasquotank River, 20 miles from its mouth. Vessels requiring seven feet of water come up to the place. It has a water communication with Norfolk, 20 miles up the Pasquotank River, thence 22 miles by the Dismal Swamp Canal, and thence nine miles to Norfolk.

It will be noted that all these four towns which Gen. BURNSIDE has entered are the capital towns of counties, all the four counties bordering on Albemarle Sound.

Winton, (see map,) the highest point to which our gunboats had reached, is the capital of Hertford County, and is a small place of only about 100 inhabitants. It is situated on the southwest side of Chowan River, two miles below the junction of Nottaway and Meherren Rivers, which form it. *Winton is only about fifteen miles from the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, running south from Norfolk.* The Meherren River, near which it is situated, is navigable by our gunboats, nearly, if not at present quite, up to the railroad.

All these things seem to point to movements in a very important quarter.

eral Government, and who reached Norfolk on Tuesday.

A Norfolk telegram says that it is believed that the mortar fleet is intended for this place.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, Col. SPEAR commanding, went out on a scout to Newmarket Bridge to-day. Nothing was discovered by them.

BOWLING GREEN EVACUATED.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Buell to Gen. McClellan.

The Rebel Stronghold Occupied by Gen. Mitchell.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. McClellan:

MITCHELL'S Division by a forced march reached the river at Bowling Green to-day, making a bridge to cross.

The enemy had burnt the bridge at 1 o'clock in the morning, and were evacuating the place when he arrived. D. C. BUELL, Brig.-Gen. Com'g.

[The above telegram is not very clear. Gen. BUELL undoubtedly means that the rebels, on the approach of our troops, destroyed the railroad bridge over Big Barren River, near which is Bowling Green, to prevent our advance or pursuit. After this they decamped. Our troops then threw a bridge over the river, and advanced to the occupation of the rebel stronghold: but beyond that, the dispatch does not carry us.—ED. TIMES.]

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A Rebel Fort on Catoctin Mountain—Movements of the Enemy—A Murder—A Flag of Truce Again Outraged.

FREDERICK, Friday, Feb. 14.

Reports from private sources say that the enemy have completed their strong fort on the Catoctin Mountain. It covers one and a half acres of ground and platforms are prepared for twenty guns, but only four have yet been mounted. The walls are sevep feet high, surrounded by a deep, wide moat. Its precise location and approaches are known to our engineers.

Fresh movements of the enemy's forces are daily witnessed in front of Gol. GEARY's command, but flying reports of an attack by them are unfounded.

The health of our brigades continues excellent, notwithstanding the muddy state of the camps.

The Examining Board has adjourned, to meet again on Monday. Many resignations have taken place by officers who have been detailed for examination.

A horrible murder took place on Wednesday in Cavetown District, Washington County. A respectable and intelligent man, named FREDERICK SMITH, had for several months been paying his addresses to Miss AGNES TRACEY, a young lady of very respectable parentage, but with no successful result. On Wednesday she was on her way to visit the sick child of a neighbor, having some rice in her hand. SMITH met her at a distance from any house, and urged his suit in strong terms. On her refusing the offer, SMITH drew a revolver, and saying she should never marry anyone else, deliberately fired, the ball taking effect in her left breast, killing her instantly.

The murderer, taking the rice from her, carried it to the parents of the sick child, and told them the above details of his hellish act, on whose evidence he was arrested, and now awaits his trial in the jail at Hagerstown. The Courts open on the first Monday in March.

Of course the people of the country are deeply indignant. The murderer had always maintained an excellent character for sobriety and morality, and the cause of the act cannot be attributed to intoxication or insanity.

A private correspondent at Sharpsburgh sends the following: On Sunday last a party of rebel cavalry made their appearance opposite the pickets of the Twelfth Indiana, and displaying a flag of truce, came to the bank of the river with the request that an officer should cross and receive a letter for this side, but in consequence of the bloody murder perpetrated at Harper's Ferry, Capt. WILSON refused to comply with the request. The cavalry then returned to the woods, about a mile back from the river. On Monday they made their appearance, a short distance up the river, with a flag of truce hoisted, and commenced firing on the pickets of Company D, but doing no injury. The pickets returned their fire, killing a horse, and seriously wounding the rider, when the rest took to fight.

On Monday night our pickets heard martial music, apparently entering Shepardstown, and it is supposed there was a considerable body of rebel infantry in that neighborhood. It is reported that the cavalry are now under the command of the notorious GILLMORE, whom we had a prisoner some two months ago. It is thought that a demonstration is intended at this point on account of the reception they met with from our pickets; but Col. LINK is confident he can hold them at bay along his whole line. He is watching them closely.

Orderly-Sergeant CHARLES P. STRONG, of Company F, Ninth New-York Regiment, has been promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the same company.

A DASH BY GEN. LANDER.

The Rebel Camp at Blooming Gap Broken Up.

Seventeen Rebel Officers and Forty-five Privates Captured.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Friday, Feb. 14.

Gen. LANDER made a forced march on Thursday night, surprising and breaking up the rebel camp at Blooming Gap, killing thirteen; capturing seventeen commissioned officers and forty five privates, and losing but two men and six horses. He led the attack in person, at the head of the First Virginia Cavalry.

This opens the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Hancock again.

Gen. LANDER, having cleared his Department of the enemy, renews his request to be relieved of his command on account of ill-health.

A portion of Gen. LANDER's command, under Col. DENNING, has occupied Moorfield, and captured 225 beef cattle.

GEN. LANDER'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The following news was received here to-day:

PAWPAW, Va., Friday, Feb. 14—8 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. G. B. MCCLELLAN: The railroad was opened to Hancock this morning—also the telegraph.

We had an important forced reconnoissance last night, which was completed to-day. We broke up the rebel nest at Blooming Gap. We ran down and captured seventeen commissioned officers, among them colonels, lieutenant-colonels, captains, &c.

We engaged them with four hundred cavalry; our infantry was not near enough to support the cavalry, and the enemy's were retiring.

We have in all seventy-five prisoners, and killed thirteen of the enemy, and lost two men and six horses at their first fire. I led the charge in person, and it was a complete surprise.

Col. CARROLL, commanding the Fifth or Eighth Ohio, made a very daring and successful reconnoissance immediately afterward to Unger's Store.

Major FROTHINGHAM is entitled to great credit for building, under my direction, in four hours, in the dead of night, a complete bridge across the Great Cacapon at an unfrequented mountain road.

Two columns of two thousand men each marched thirty-two miles, and one column forty-three miles since 4 P. M. yesterday, beside bridging the river.

The papers taken and my own reconnoissance to the south prove the country clear, and that JACKSON and LORING are in Winchester.

We made a move and occupied the Blooming Gap and Point Mill on the belief, by information obtained from deserters, that Gen. CASSON's Brigade was there.

Gen. DUNNING has just arrived at New-Creek from Moorfield, forty miles south of Romney. He has captured two hundred and twenty-five beef cattle, and he broke up the Guerrilla Haunt there. Two of his men were badly wounded, but several of the rebels were killed.

The enemies have thus been driven out of this Department. F. W. LANDER, Brigadier-General.

THE SCENE OF GEN. LANDER'S DASH.

Blooming Gap, the scene of this rebel rout, is a gap of one of the Alleghany ridges, about twenty-five miles southwest of the town of Hancock, Md., where Gen. LANDER's force was lately stationed before it moved on Romney. The rebels only held it as a means of advancing into Western Virginia. The rebel JACKSON, with his main body, is at Winchester, waiting for the same fate to overtake him as is now overtaking his rebel comrades wherever they are assailed.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

Thanks of the President to the Army and Navy---Joint Order from Secretaries Stanton and Welles.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, returns thanks to Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE and Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH, and to Gen. GRANT and Flag-officer FOOTE, and the land and naval forces under their respective commands, for their gallant achievements in the capture of Fort Henry and at Roanoke Island.

While it will be no ordinary pleasure for him to acknowledge and reward in becoming manner the valor of the living, he also recognizes his duty to pay fitting honor to the memory of the gallant dead.

The charge at Roanoke Island, like the bayonet charge at Mill Spring, proves that the close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight. The late achievements of the navy show that the flag of the Union, once borne in proud glory around the world by naval heroes, will soon again float over every rebel city and stronghold, and that it shall forever be honored and respected as the emblem of liberty and union in every land and upon every sea. By order of the President.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.
GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of Navy.

DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been quartered for some time past on Governor's Island, embarked on board the steamer *Ericsson* on Friday evening, in order to be conveyed to Port Royal. Owing to some unforeseen delay, the vessel did not sail till yesterday. The regiment numbers nearly a thousand men, who are thoroughly equipped, and armed with the Enfield rifle. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff—Colonel, WM. MONTEITH, New-York; Lieut.-Colonel, McClelland Moore, Boston; Major, Geo. W. Cartwright, Boston; Quartermasters, A. A. Hosmer, W. Boyleston; Adjutant, Charles H. Sanborn, Boston; Surgeon, Patrick O'Connell, Boston; Assistant-Surgeon, George W. Snow, Chelsea; Chaplain, Nicholas O'Brien, Roxbury.

Captains—Andrew P. Caraher, Lynn; Lawrence P. Barrett, Boston; Andrew J. Lawler, Boston; John H. Brennan, Boston; Samuel Moore, Boston; John A. McDonald, Holden; John Riley, Boston; Alexander Blaney, Natick; George F. McDonald, Boston; John J. Cooley, Milford.

First Lieutenants—Humphrey Sullivan, Cambridge; Hugh P. Boyle, Boston; James Magee, Boston; James McCudle, Boston; Benjamin F. Bartlett, Chelsea: James O'Keefe, Worcester: Wm. Mitchell, Boston; Moses J. Emery, Boston; John Abern, Milford; Wm. J. Le Mayne, Boston; James Wagner, New-York, on Gen. Sherman's Staff.

Second Lieutenants—Jeremiah W. Coveney, Cambridge; Josiah F. Kennison, Boston; Florence Brickley, Natick; Wm. H. Flynn, Boston; Nicholas J. Barrett, Worcester; John Carleton, Boston; Alexander Barrett, Boston; James Devine, Boston; Edmund H. Fitzpatrick, New-Bedford; John Killian, Roxbury.

PASSES FOR THE SOUTH.

Important Order from Secretary Stanton—All Applications to be made to Gen. Dix.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Feb. 13.

Ordered—*First*—That all applications for passes to go South across the military lines of the United States be made to Major-General JOHN A. DIX, commanding at Baltimore, who will grant or refuse the same at his discretion.

Second—That all prisoners of war and other persons imprisoned by authority of any department of Government, who shall be released on parole or exchange, shall report themselves on arrival at Baltimore to Maj. Gen. DIX, and be subject to his direction while remaining in that city. Any failure to observe this order will be taken as a forfeiture of the parole or exchange.

The regulations heretofore existing which required passes across the military lines of the United States, to be signed by the Secretary of State, and countersigned by the General commanding, is rescinded by order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Sec. of War.*

ARRIVAL OF THE NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT N. Y. V.

Yesterday afternoon the above Regiment, Col. DAVID S. CROCKER, arrived in this City from Albany. It numbers 980 men, all of whom are uniformed, equipped and armed. On arriving in New-York the men were marched to the Park Barracks, where they will remain till further orders. Subjoined is a list of the principal officers:

Colonel, JOHN S. CROCKER; Lieutenant-Colonel, Benjamin C. Butler; Major, Ambrose S. Cassidy; Adjutant, H. Gifford; Quartermaster, Andrew K. Haxstan; Surgeon, Strobridge Smith; Assistant Surgeon, Theodore C. Wallace; Chaplain, Christopher H. Edgerton; Sergeant-Major, William S. Bramhall; Quartermaster-Sergeant, R. Liston Gray; Hospital Steward, Simeon D. Newcomb; Commissary-Sergeant, James W. Cundall.

Co. A, Captain, Orvillie L. Colvin; Co. B, Captain, Elijah Hobart; Co. C, Captain, Dennis E. Barnes; Co. D, Captain, George M. Voorhies; Co. E, Captain, Andrew J. McNett; Co. F, Captain, George B. Moshier; Co. G, Captain, Walter S. Gray; Co. H, Captain, Hiram S. Wilson; Co. I, Captain, Nathan J. Johnson; Co. K, Captain, Samuel McConihis.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER BATTERY FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Another battery of artillery from Rhode Island, the Ninth, reached this City yesterday morning in the steamer *Vanderbilt*, of the Stonington line, *en route* to Port Royal. This battery consists of 156 active, intelligent young men—real Rhode Island stock—and are under the command of Lieut. WIGHTMAN. Two companies of recruits for the Rhode Island Third accompany the battery. These troops will probably sail to-day in a transport. The following officers are attached to the companies: Capt. EDDY, and Lieuts. Wightman, Potter, Rossander, Brown and Dockray. Men and officers are in fine spirits, and are eager to reach Port Royal to take part in the military operations there.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

On the 22d February a handsome stand of colors is to be presented to the Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. M., by Mrs. Col. THOMS, at her residence in East Sixteenth-street. Hon. CHAS. P. KIRKLAND will make the presentation address.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The schooner *John S. Havens*, Capt. HOWE, lying in the Atlantic Dock, will sail to-day, having been chartered by Government, for the purpose of saving cargo of the United States steamer *City of New York*, wrecked on Hatteras Bar.

The steamer *E. S. Terry* has been chartered by Government, and is now lying at Pier No. 10, N. R., taking in subsistence stores and ammunition for Gen. BURNSIDE's Expedition, and will sail to-day.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The American Vessels, National and Rebel, Ordered Out of British Ports.

The Explanation of the Stone Blockade Not Acceptable to England.

It is Construed into an Admission that the Blockade is a Failure.

The Policy of Non-Intervention in American Affairs Fixed Upon.

THE SUMTER AT GIBRALTAR

The Tuscarora Goes in Pursuit of Her.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

The Royal Mail steamer *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 9½ A. M., on the 1st, and from Queenstown on the 2d inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Australasian* arrived at Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst.

The steamships *Kangaroo* and *Bohemian* arrived at Liverpool, Feb. 2.

The *Etna*, whose collision with the ship *Cheviot* was reported per *Jura*, reached Liverpool from Holyhead on the day the *Asia* sailed, and would forthwith transfer her passengers and cargo to the steamer *Edinburgh*. It was doubtful if the *Edinburgh* would get away before Monday the 3d. Water only found its way into the fore compartment of the *Etna*, the cargo was therefore not damaged.

Mr. BARNES, member of Parliament for Bolton, in addressing his constituents, protested, on commercial and political grounds, against the breaking of the American blockade, and strongly urged that the surest way of permanently benefiting the Cotton trade was to turn every attention toward the development of the resources of India.

The *Independance Belge* asserts that the Southern Commissioners have informed the English Government that in return for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, they would establish most absolute free-trade for fifty years, abolish the external slave-traffic, and emancipate all the blacks born after the recognition. These offers, however, will not determine Lord PALMERSTON to abandon the policy of neutrality.

The proposition of Mr. GREGORY, for the recognition of the South, will be discussed soon after the opening of Parliament. An interesting and excited debate and rejection of the proposal is expected.

The *Shipping Gazette* says there is little doubt that the French Government will follow our example in imposing still more stringent obligations of neutrality on French subjects, in reference to the American belligerents. Confederates and Federals will be thus compelled to keep the sea, or shelter in such ports as still remain open to them on the American seaboard. The tendency of the enforcement of such neutrality is certainly toward restricting the maritime operations of both parties, and is so far a protection to maritime commerce.

The exportation of saltpetre from India, except to British ports, is prohibited.

A large gold field has been discovered in Southern Mahidtta.

The *Sumter* was still at Gibraltar, Feb. 2.

It was rumored that the *Tuscarora* had gone to the Mediterranean.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says:

"Letters from Marseilles state that the utmost consternation prevails among the American shipmasters in that harbor, ever since the presence of the *Sumter* in the Mediterranean has been ascertained. I hear that an attempt has been made to induce the French Government to grant a convoy; and that the American Consul is said to have written to the captain of the *Tuscarora*, requesting him to take his ship to the Mediterranean as soon as possible."

The projected British North American Association had been duly organized at a public meeting in London. The Association seeks to become the exponent of Colonial interests and opinion in England. Many influential men had joined it.

The French Company, formed for establishing regular steam communication between France and the West Indies and New-York are under contract to provide eleven steamers for the service.

The comments of the French Press on the Emperor's speech are generally favorable. Of the American portion of the speech, the *Siècle* says:

"Contrary to what sevral journals endeavor to accredit, the Emperor declares himself very clearly in favor of neutrality in the American dispute. So long as the rights of neutrals shall be respected, France will remain a spectatress of that civil war, which, we trust, will finish by an approaching victory of the North over the revolted South. We have expressed too often our hopes in favor of the Northern States of America to render it necessary to return at present to that question."

The *Opinion Nationale*, after quoting the Emperor's words relative to America, says:

"This significant phrase, of which we are most happy to take note, shows that the intervention talked of by certain French journals is a mere chimera, and fully justifies the system of neutrality which we have always advocated."

The Bourse on the 31st was firm. Rentes closed at 71.20.

DON ALMONTE, Mexican Minister, has arrived at Trieste, and been received by the Archduke MAXIMILLIAN.

The Austrian *Gazette* mentions the reappointment of the Archduke MAXIMILLIAN as Commodore of the Austrian navy, and contradicts the report respecting he scheme to place him on the throne of Mexico.

The official documents laid before the French Chambers on American affairs express the regret of the French Government at the civil war, and the friendly feeling of the Emperor toward the United States. On the 6th of December, the French Ambassador in London read M. THOUVENEL's dispatch on the *Trent* affair to Earl RUSSELL, who stated how sensible the Queen's Government were of the support given to them in this circumstance by France. On the 11th of January, after the difficulty was settled, the French Ambassador in London was again desired to acknowledge the efficiency of the good offices of France, which, in the opinion of the English Cabinet, had powerfully contributed to induce the Government of the Union to restore the prisoners seized on board the *Trent*.

A new Ministry had been formed in Holland, as follows: Minister of Interior, M. THORBECKE; Foreign Affairs, M. STRATENUS; Finance, M. BATS; War, M. BLANKEN; Colonies, M. UPLEMBEK.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* announces that the Assembly of the Nobles at Moscow had decided upon proposing to the Emperor the application of the principle of election to the administration of justice, and that the taxes should be collected in the provinces by persons elected for the purpose, instead of by the functionaries appointed by the State.

An imperial decree has been published ordering the publication of the budget for 1862.

An Imperial Hatt has been published at Con-

tantinople, announcing that the budget will soon be forthcoming. It also places FUAD PASHA over the Financial Department.

The Turkish troops in the Herzgovina had advanced as far as Glacska. The majority of the inhabitants withdrew into Austrian territory. Those who were armed stopped at the frontier. All the insurgents in he neighborhood, except a band numbering about 100 men, dispersed on the approach of the Turkish troops

Advices from Athens announce that M. MIAULIS' ministry had been replaced by a new ministry, under the presidency of M. KANARIS. A popular demonstration had taken place in favor of the latter. The streets of Athens were traversed by patrols. The troops were not allowed to leave their barracks.

A conference of the great Powers had been held at the official residence of AALI PASHA, to consider the present state of affairs in Syria. The result is not stated.

Additional telegrams by the Brazilian mail, *vid* Lisbon, represent that URQUIZA's fleet had been taken by the Buenos Ayreans, and the last means of prolonging the disturbances of the country would thus appear to have been extinguished. The tone both of political and commercial affairs had in consequence considerably improved.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Emperor's Speech to the Legislative Body—Apprehensions of Intervention Postponed—Queen Victoria for Peace—The Mexican Programme—What is Thought of Owen Lovejoy's Anti-Anglican Philippic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1862.

The address of the Emperor to the Legislative Chambers, yesterday, settles at last the question of French intervention in American affairs. "So long as the rights of neutrals are respected," says His Majesty, "it is our duty to limit ourselves to wishes that the civil war may soon come to an end." Nothing could be more explicit. If there is to be an intervention, the provocation must come from the United States in the shape of a violation of the rights of neutrals. This violation may consist in an ineffective blockade, as well as in an outrage on a neutral vessel on the high seas; but the important point is, that on the United States depends the question of intervention. I was right, therefore, in constantly discrediting the probabilities of a French intervention, and doubly so in view of the almost universal opinion in these latter days to the contrary.

Again, in speaking of the Mexican Expedition, the Emperor says: "Nothing is to result from this conflict of a nature to alter your confidence in the future. Free from exterior preoccupation, I have directed my attention more especially to the state of our finances." This remark can only apply to the reports of the Press that the troops sent into Mexican waters were to be used sooner or later for opening the blockaded cotton ports.

Thus it may be said we are reduced to one sole danger—an inefficient blockade. If the American Government can satisfy the French Government that, according to the latter's explanation, the blockade is efficient, the question of intervention is once for all put to rest. All the attention of the secession agents will now be directed to this point, and we may henceforth expect to see in print on this subject falsehoods to which former ones were as pigmies to mountains. And although the Secessionists abroad have received a terrible blow in this discourse of the Emperor, the Government at Washington must not imagine they are going to renounce their efforts; a desperate cause requires desperate efforts, and the agents abroad are not the kind of men to relinquish their traitorous work so long as there is a shadow of hope.

When the Emperor yesterday read that part of his speech relating to American affairs, there was a general murmur of satisfaction throughout the governmental bodies, and the same for the words relating to the Mexican conflict. If we recollect how persistently the secession Press has for the last fortnight represented the Emperor as taking the lead in the matter of recognizing the Confederates, the opposition which the legislative bodies have shown to any new foreign enterprises, so long as the finances of the country were in such a deranged condition, and more especially the uneasy feeling about the vague and Quixotic expedition to Mexico, the marked feeling of relief manifested by the legislative bodies at the pacific words of the Emperor will easily be understood.

The Mexican expedition at the present moment is in a state of confusion, it appears, even at the palace. A day or two, probably, will bring order out of chaos, and the public will know where the question stands. But there are certain facts in regard to this matter which you ought to know, and which have not yet been made public. When Gen. MIRAMON was in Paris, and was arranging here his Mexican campaign against JUAREZ, he asked for an interview with the Emperor, and was refused. But Gen. ALMONTE, who is in favor at the palace, and is working with MIRAMON for the overthrow of the Constitutional Party, served as an *alter ego* between the two—which amounted to about the same thing. Since MIRAMON's departure for America Gen. ALMONTE has had several interviews with the Emperor, and also with the Foreign Secretary, about this business, and on Monday of last week Gen. ALMONTE, after an hour's interview with the Emperor, started to Vienna, giving it to be understood to those who must necessarily know that he was absent, that he was gone to Brussels. The same day the order was issued here from the War Office, to dispatch with all haste to Mexico a large additional number of troops, of which Gen. LORENCEZ was to take command, thus suddenly converting the expedition from a naval one into an army of occupation. The outrage upon French citizens was the pretext, the restoration of order in the country the object, of this large armed force. At the same time Gen. ALMONTE was sent to Vienna to negotiate with the Grand Duke MAXIMILLIAN, to gain his consent to accept the post of King of the country, but upon what conditions I have not yet been able to learn. These negotiations were going on for a week, and the expedition had commenced to sail, when suddenly, on Sunday last, two days ago, a sudden change was made in the programme. The order of departure of the expedition was countermanded, to the astonishment of everybody; but for what reason nobody knew. Two explanations, however, are offered: one, that the Grand Duke MAXIMILLIAN had refused the honor offered him, and thus broken up the programme on which the expedition was based; and the other, that Mexico had made such conciliatory propositions, that the expedition was rendered useless. And there the matter rests at the moment of this writing.

There is a retrospective detail in regard to the *Trent* affair, not without interest, and which comes from a source entirely authentic. The Queen has assured by letter a certain personage of the fact. The first draft of the demand for reparation, was, it appears, couched in terms much more peremptory than those in which it was presented to the Government of the United States, and the preliminary delay accorded, as well as the precautions recommended to Lord LYONS, were omitted. These suggestions, it appears, came from the Prince ALBERT, and the Queen now says that she considers it one of the principal glories of her late husband's life that he was the means of preventing a war between the two nations. The modification of the demand and of the instructions to Lord LYONS were, moreover, the last public act of the Prince's life, and as his suggestions in the matter accorded entirely with her Majesty's views, she takes a particular pride and pleasure in speaking of it.

The following extract from a speech of Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, in the House of Representatives, on the *Trent* affair, has been considered of sufficient importance to be telegraphed all over Europe: "I detest England, and I shall bequeath my hatred to my sons. When we shall have put down this rebellion, we shall revenge ourselves for the insult, and we will join with France and Russia to take from England her Eastern possessions." This remark seems to have created more pleasure than dislike on the continent.

The Secessionists in the South correspond now with their friends in the North through Mexico, and by way of London to New-York and Boston, and *vice versa*.

MALAKOFF.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

A NEW DECLARATION OF THE ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—LETTER FROM EARL RUSSELL.

From the London Gazette.

To the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Jan. 31.

MY LORDS: Her Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing hostilities between the United States and the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America," and being, moreover, resolved to prevent, as far as possible, the use of Her Majesty's harbors, ports, and coasts, and the waters within Her Majesty's territorial jurisdiction, in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to your Lordships, for your guidance, the following rules, which are to be treated and enforced as Her Majesty's orders and direction;

Her Majesty is pleased further to command that these rules shall be put in force in the United Kingdom and in the Channel Islands on and after Thursday, the 6th day of February next, and in Her Majesty's territories and possessions beyond the seas six days after the day when the Governor or other chief authority of each of such territories or possessions respectively shall have notified and published the same, stating in such notification that the said rules are to be obeyed by all persons within the same territories and possessions.

1. During the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States of North America and the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America," or until Her Majesty shall otherwise order, *no ship of war or privateer belonging to either of the belligerents shall be permitted to enter or remain in the port of Nassau, or in any other port, roadstead, or waters of the Bahama Islands*, except by special leave of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Bahama Islands, or in case of stress of weather. If any such vessel should enter any such port, roadstead, or waters by special leave, or under stress of weather, the authorities of the place shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible, without permitting her to take in any supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use.

If at the time when this order is first notified in the Bahama Islands there shall be any such vessel already within any port, roadstead, or waters of those islands, the Lieutenant-Governor shall give notice to such vessel to depart, and shall require her to put to sea within such time as he shall, under the circumstances, consider proper and reasonable. If there shall then be ships of war or privateers belonging to both the said belligerents, within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty in or near the same port, roadstead or waters, the Lieutenant-Governor shall fix the order of time in which such vessels shall depart. No such vessel of either belligerent shall be permitted to put to sea until after the expiration of at least 24 hours from the time when the last preceding vessel of the belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship-of-war, or privateer, or merchant ship) which shall have left the same port, roadstead, or waters, or waters adjacent thereto, shall have passed beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

II. During the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States of North America and the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America," all ships of war and privateers of either belligerent are *prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment*; and no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, roadstead or waters subject to British jurisdiction, from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least 24 hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

3. If any ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time when this order shall be first notified and put in force in the United Kingdom and in the Channel Islands, and in the several colonies and foreign possessions and dependencies of Her Majesty, respectively, enter any port, roadstead, or waters belonging to Her Majesty, either in the United Kingdom, or in the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within 24 hours after her entrance into such port, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs; in either of which case, the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port (as the case may be,) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of 24 hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel, which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair shall continue in any such port, roadstead or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed; provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessels (whether ships of war, privateers or merchant ships) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war, a privateer or a merchant ship) of the one belligerent and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war or privateer of the other belligerent; and the times hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war and privateers respectively shall always, in case of necessity, be extended, so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso, but not further or otherwise.

IV. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty, to take in any supplies, except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew; and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country, or to some nearer destination; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer, in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

I have, &c.,

RUSSELL.

Note.—a similar letter has been addressed to the Secretaries of State for the Home, Colonial, War and India Departments, and to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

NON-INTERVENTION—THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

Lord RUSSELL'S demolition of Mr. SEWARD'S bad law was no very difficult feat, but everyone agrees that it is neatly and conclusively done. The concluding paragraph, in which Lord RUSSELL deals with Mr. SEWARD'S cynical avowal, that if the safety of the Union had required the detention of the prisoners, he would have detained them, law or right notwithstanding, is the most effective of the dispatch; but the most *important* passage is felt to be that relating to the privilege which should be conceded to mail packet steamers in the interests of commerce and civilization. I hear of anticipations that an early opportunity will be taken of bringing about some agreement on this point among the Powers.

Mr. SEWARD'S explanation to Lord LYONS that the sinking of the stone fleet was not meant to inflict permanent injury on the harbor of Charleston, but was merely the substitution of a blockade by submerged granite blocks for one by floating cruizers, is seized upon as an unguarded admission, which cuts away from under Mr. SEWARD'S feet the ground for maintaining the efficiency of the blockade. International law, it is said, as little recognizes a stone blockade as a paper one. *It is remarked that if our Government were disposed to upset the blockade, Mr. Seward has furnished them with quite as good a handle as the list which Mr. Lindsay is to produce, when Parliament meets, of 500 or 700 ships (I hear both numbers stated) which have run the blockade.* The Havana shipping lists, I am informed, contain the names of 27 ships which have been running between the Havana and Southern ports in the last six weeks.

It is now, however, generally anticipated that *the Government will not give way to the pressure put upon them in the direction of Southern wishes and interests; but that they will stand out for the policy of maintaining the neutral position we have hitherto held.* The North may some day know what good cause she has to be grateful to the British Government, for resisting all overtures, suggestions, representations, and influences, whether originating with parties in this country, foreign Governments, or the circumstances of our most important branch of manufacture, in favor of a policy which would have aided, stimulated, and restored the commerce of the South, and would have struck heavily at such hopes as the North may still entertain. I believe that, whether direct diplomatic proposals of this tendency have or have not been actually made by France, *our statesmen have been given most distinctly to understand that "if we took one step, France would take twenty."* These are the words reported to me, by an excellent authority, as having been lately used by one who now stands among the highest in the imperial confidence. I believe it will be found—if ever the secret history of the last six months is laid open—that the reception of all such hints and representations by our Foreign Office and Cabinet has been of the most loyal and straightforward character—such as fully to bear out the national character for honesty and disinterestedness. Meanwhile, we have to bear the imputations and to submit to the hostile threats of the North, while France is thanked, applauded and "kotooed" to. Altogether the relations of the three Governments, and the public opinion of the three countries, must present a curious spectacle to any ironic vision that can take in all the facts of the conjuncture.

I hear the Imperial speech interpreted *as a renunciation by the Emperor, for the present, of any intentions he may have had of interf-ring forcibly in the settlement of the American quarrel*, and as thus materially strengthening our Government in the resistance they are expected to make to all proposals of such interference, whether from within or without the ranks of their own supporters.

MANCHESTER AVERSE FROM INTERVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on the 30th, at their rooms Mr. EDMUND POTTER, M. P., the President, in the Chair.

Mr. FLEMING, the Secretary, read the annual report, which referred to the various questions which had engaged the attention of the directors, including the Belgian Tariff, Direct Import of Foreign Goods, Mexican Affairs, Cotton Cultivation in Brazil and the Portuguese Settlements of Africa, the Bankruptcy Law, the Zollverein, International Maritime Law, the Indian Tariff, Indian Reproductive Works, &c. It also referred to the satisfactory interviews between the Chamber and the new Governor-General, Lord ELGIN, and Mr. LAING, the Finance Minister of India. The directors congratulated the English public on the measure for the sale of waste lands in India.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, and alluded to some of the points involved in it. The American question was very important at the present time, and demanded from the Chamber the expression of a very decided opinion. The French treaty was doing great good, and would ultimately realize much benefit to the two countries. The Indian matters in the report must always engage their anxious attention. The Chamber had followed one policy in regard to India for many years, and that policy was in favor of free trade and low import duties. He believed the Government were thoroughly indoctrinated with the views of the Chamber. He believed the excessive import duties would fall soon if the pressure were kept up. As to the American question, he did not wish to influence the views of any gentleman present. There was, not long ago, a great expansion of trade and prosperity, and he had looked forward to a reaction occurring before long. But he had not expected that it would have come in so appalling a shape as they had experienced lately. The exports of the cotton trade had been kept up from year to year for some years, until last year they had sunk to the extent of £9,000,000. Out of that diminution, £6,000,000 of value were in the cotton trade alone—a fearful proportion of the entire falling off. The consumption of cotton over Europe and America was about five and a quarter million bales yearly; two and a half millions of these were the average demand for England. There were four millions of people depending on the cotton trade, and about £15,000,000 sterling was paid in the shape of wages to those engaged. What must be the effect of one-half of this industry being compulsorily stopped, and one-half this amount of wages being withdrawn? The slave system was the cause of the disorganization in the United States, combined with a bad system of tariffs, an unsound system of credit, &c., all uniting to bring about a bad system of morals as well as finance. The Chamber proposed nothing to remedy this state of things but what was fair and legitimate. India was the true source of relief from this danger, but the remedy must necessarily be slow in its operation. *He deprecated anything like intervention in the American struggle.* ["Hear, hear."] He hoped, however, that the Chamber might with advantage appeal to the commercial men of the United States, the Chamber of Commerce of New-York among the rest, urging upon them the suicidal folly of the continuance of the present struggle. The time had come when they might do so without giving offence, because the miseries and burdens of the war were becoming quite appalling. They could urge in defence of such an appeal the terrible state of their own population, which was getting into a condition of the utmost destitution. *He concluded by expressing his belief that secession was now inevitable.*

Mr. BAZLEY, M. P., seconded the President's motion. He said that in no previous year had the Chamber taken up questions of greater importance to the trade of Lancashire than in the last twelve months. The French treaty was a great success. [Hear, hear.] If this French demand had not come to us under the treaty, some towns in Lancashire would now be in as bad a state as Coventry was twelve months ago. [Hear, hear.] France had suffered from the war in America, and yet with this great embarrassment on its hands it had, under the treaty, done so much for British trade, as Mr. GLADSTONE had recently shown. He then referred to the Indian import duties, which were thoroughly restrictive and protectionist, tending unduly to divert the capital of India into wrong channels. The meeting in Manchester next Tuesday would give the Lancashire men an excellent opportunity for urging a return to a national tariff in India. *He urged non-intervention in the American question, and said he did not take so gloomy a view of matters across the Atlantic, and he hoped before many months the quarrel would be arranged and the ports thrown open.* [Cheers.]

Mr. HUGH MASON *urged non-intervention in America, and said that Manchester was now chiefly suffering, not from the want of cotton, but the reaction in the market for manufactures.*

Mr. JOHN CHEETHAM urged objections to the resolutions of the Manchester corporation in favor of a Government grant in aid of certain Canadian railway schemes. He objected to this all the more that the Canadian Legislature had recently put on heavy duties of 20 to 25 per cent. on English manufactures. He also called attention to the specific duties under the Zollverein, by which an excessive import duty was levied, even when the price of goods was reduced one-half. Referring to the 10 per cent. import duties in India, he expressed his fear that the Indian Minister would be able to withstand their demand, unless something reasonable was proposed. His idea was that they might ask him to take 2½ per cent. off each year, for four years, to give him time to suit his tariff to his military expenditure. *With regard to the American dispute, he was loyally averse to either mediation or intervention. Instead of abating the zeal of the Lancashire population, intervention would only increase them.* [Hear, hear.] It would be better for Government to give the operatives of Lancashire two or three millions of direct relief than to go to war with America in order to raise the blockade. He was of somewhat the Chairman, as to the speedy termination of the quarrel; but he expected 1,500,000 bales of cotton from India, and 250,000 from other countries; and this, with the quantity in hand, was equal to 2,750,000 bales, or three days' working for twelve months from this time. The only things which prevented manufacturers from acting on this supposition was their fear as to what was beyond, and the fact that cotton was at such a price that they could not realize their own money by working it up.

M. J. A. TURNER, M. P., also advocated the principle of non-intervention, and read from a communication he had received from New-York a statement of the plans which the Federal Generals were about to put in force for the subjugation of the South. He did not believe these plans would succeed; but he was in favor of England standing quite aloof from the struggle. The great question was, what they were to do with the people. He was averse to Government grants, which were always abused. The employers must do what they could, although the operatives had not always been as considerate as they should have been, in better times, of their masters' interests. The operatives ought to take a lesson, too, from their present condition, on the value of provident habits, and the danger of spending all their means in times of prosperity.

Mr. CURTIS explained the motives of the Council of Manchester in its recent petition in favor of Canadian railways, and after some further conversation the report was adopted, and the Board proceeded to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

REMARKS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times.

In touching on the affairs of America the speakers at Manchester observed great forbearance, and intended to express themselves with friendliness and moderation. We doubt, however, whether the sentiments to which they gave utterance will prove very acceptable either to the Federalists themselves, or to their admirers in this country. The war was characterized as hopeless, and, though the meeting was unanimous in reprobating "intervention" in the usual acceptation of the word, a strong desire was expressed that the contest might be terminated by the interposition of some advice, good offices, or mediation. Mr. BAZLEY hoped that the judicious suggestions of the British and French Governments might have the effect of mitigating the existing animosities, and bringing about the reopening of the ports. Mr. POTTER thought that if the Manchester Chamber of Commerce would address the New-York Chamber with an appeal against the prolongation of "this useless misery," the result might be profitable, but on all sides it appeared to be felt that the war was not only destructive to the Americans themselves, but injurious to the whole civilized world. It was even intimated by a Manchester speaker before a Manchester audience that the model Republic, besides being diseased and demoralized throughout by Slavery, had been administered on a system which led to an unsound state not only of finance but of morals too.

After all, however, the practical question is, not whether the American struggle can be terminated by mediation from without, but whether even the conclusion of the war will enable the Southern States to supply us with cotton as before. *We have already expressed our own opinion that such a result cannot be reasonably anticipated, and that opinion was echoed at Manchester.* Time, at any rate, must elapse before the South can so far recover itself from this destructive contest as to resume its old industrial pursuits, while obligations of a new and burdensome character must inevitably oppress the energies of its people. The old state of things, in fact, is past restoration, and nobody can yet divine what the new state will bring forth. The true remedy for impending difficulties, as Mr. POTTER remarked, must be sought in India, but, if India is to do what is expected, it is above all things necessary that her own Government and finances should be wisely administered. India must pay her way, and pay it even by import duties, in default of better means, but if once she can secure the advantage of growing cotton for Lancashire, she will be under no inducement either to tax our fabrics or manufacture such articles for herself.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The American troubles engaged the attention of almost every speaker at the meeting, and we are glad to see the proceedings reported at full length by our London cotemporaries, because they may serve to remove certain misapprehensions concerning the views generally entertained in this district. For some time past, we have seen the state of things supposed to exist here put forward as a ground for some kind of intervention in the American war, and so put forward as to induce a belief that such an intervention is desired in Lancashire. We observed that the reception given to Mr. MASSEY'S speech in Salford was used to confirm this impression. But we must take leave to say that when the question is put in such a form as "Are we to be all starved?" to an ordinary public meeting, the inevitable answer furnishes a very unequivocal test of the opinions even of those present. It is, no doubt, rather an ungracious task to seem to repel sympathy; and especially at a time when considerable distress certainly prevails. But we may be excused for disclaiming the attention of friends who press them upon us, with the very evident intention of making us their allies, or our embarrassments their justification, in a line of policy to which we are opposed. Now, the simple truth is, that in Manchester, and we believe in the neighboring seats of the cotton manufacture, a strong desire is almost universally felt, by intelligent men of all politics, to keep entirely clear of the present deplorable struggle. There are wide diversities both of feeling and judgment with regard to the issue, but there is something like unanimity in desiring that the result shall be worked out by the contending parties, without any foreign intervention. We have to lament the existence of much distress, and we cannot avoid the fear that it may yet be greatly increased; *but we entertain the gravest doubts whether intervention would not be as likely to aggravate as to relieve it. We do not believe that intervention could take place, without bringing on war with the Federal States.* War would cut off the export trade which still survives. War would also, it may be feared, put an end to the conservative attitude hitherto so steadily maintained by President LINCOLN towards the South, and it is certain that an Anti-Slavery propagandism would soon destroy all prospect of obtaining cotton. There is also a point of some importance with respect to the blockade, the breaking of which is so loudly demanded in certain quarters. If it is so inefficient as is said, if these five, six, or seven hundred ships successfully evaded it, if there is this constant traffic between the Southern States and the West Indies, how happens it that no cotton is exported? There can be but one answer; the planters or their Government withhold the cotton in order to compel this country to take their part. Englishmen will not submit to that coercion. They would rather, to borrow Mr. MASSEY'S figure of speech, starve first. We are told, however, that the South has now abandoned a policy which from the first was suicidal, and that henceforth cotton will be allowed to take its chance of escaping the Northern cruisers. But be this as it may, we repeat that it is a mistake to suppose that Manchester and its district are in favor of intervention. The London press need not look in our direction for arguments in favor of that policy. Considerable anxiety has been excited by the reports that pressure was being put on Her Majesty Ministers in order to induce them to quiet their neutrality, and corresponding relief was felt when the French Emperor's disclaimer of any intention of the kind appeared to indicate a similar determination on their part. Nor, perhaps, might it be without some good effect, were means taken to make the opinion of Manchester in the matter more openly manifest.

A MEETING AT YORK IN FAVOR OF NON-INTERVENTION.

Mr. J. P. B. WESTHEAD, the Liberal member for York, addressed his constituents, on Thursday evening, Jan. 30, in the Festive Concert-room of that city. There was a very large attendance, and Mr. Alderman WOOD presided.

Mr. WESTHEAD, after paying a tribute to the memory of the late Prince Consort, referred to the principal measures which became law during the last session of Parliament, proceeded to debate upon the war between the Southern and Northern States of America; and in the course of his remarks he supported the views of Government as to the principle of non-intervention, and their respect for the blockade. He, consequently deprecated our taking part in the quarrel, and made some remarks on the magnitude of the miseries and evils, present and future, which the war was inflicting upon America. It appeared to him that the Southern States had interests quite irrespective of the slave question, which might induce them to say they wished to separate themselves from the North. With regard to the arrival in England of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, he said they had been received with that degree of hospitality with which any other strangers would have been received, and no more. *He trusted that if ever this country was called upon to interfere in the American war, we should interfere as friends, and in the best interests of humanity.* [Applause.] What would be done in the coming Parliamentary session, he was unable to say, *but the circumstances of the time indicated to him that they were not to expect proposals for any serious change in any way.* Recent melancholy events would lead us to avoid, as much as possible, any strong party political conflict during the coming Spring.

Mr. W. H. PORTER moved: "That this meeting, fully agreeing in favor of perfect neutrality in the unhappy contest now raging in America, earnestly calls upon the Ministry of this country to continue the principle of non-intervention." [Applause.] Mr. C. ERNEST seconded the motion, which was also carried unanimously.

MR. SEWARD'S ASSENT TO THE PASSAGE OF TROOPS THROUGH MAINE

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 30.

No official communication has yet been received here of the alleged offer of Mr. SEWARD to allow the English reinforcements for Canada to land at Portland, and proceed to their destination by the Grand Trunk line through Maine. I understand that our Foreign Office authorities do not believe that any such offer has been made. *If it have been, I do not suppose it would be accepted.* Not only are there considerations of national dignity which might stand in the way of acceptance, but more prosaic and palpable reasons would not be wanting. There is very old and strong Canadian experience of the efforts made on our troops of the temptations to desertion held out by the United States agents or crimps in the frontier posts. Just now these temptations are enormously increased. I dare say privates would be lured, not only by the largely-increased pay of the American line, but by hopes of immediate promotion to non-commissioned rank; and it is conceivable that non-commissioned officers might be sorely tempted with the more glittering bait of subalterns' or Captains' epaulettes. Were war in progress, or imminent, this temptation would be robbed of much of its effect; but, as matters stand, it might bravely. This of itself is a very solid ground for not listening to any such proposition as is said—without any reliable authority that I can discover—to have been made by Mr. SEWARD.

THE NASHVILLE, TUSCARORA, AND SUMTER.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE HOSTILE VESSELS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 30.

With all our Government's wish to keep clear of the American mess, it has been brought so completely under our noses by the game the *Tuscarora* and *Nashville* have lately been playing at Southampton, that there has been the greatest difficulty in avoiding steps, which according as they might have pressed more heavily on one or the other of the two steamers, would have borne the appearance of hostility to North or South. The *Tuscarora* has been most glaringly violating all international proprieties in many ways, as by sending armed parties ashore to watch and signal the movements of the *Nashville*, and by making a cruising ground of the Solent and the Channel. The general international rule, as to armed belligerent ships in neutral waters is, that if the one weighs, the other cannot follow within 24 hours; but—as I hear it stated, though I doubt the correctness of my information—must follow within that time, if requested by the government of the port. *When the Tuscarora disappear.d yesterday, notice, I understand, was given to the Nashville to quit within the 24 hours.* But Capt. PEGRAM having represented that obedience would involve certain destruction, not only to his ship, but to his crew—for that he expected the *Tuscarora* would show him no mercy, and would, in all probability, send both ship and men to the bottom—*some extension of time has been granted, from considerations of humanity.* Still, the nuisance of having to keep a frigate watching two enemies' ships, lest they should convert the Solent into a battle-field, and pound each other to pieces within hail of the yacht clubhouses of Cowes or Calshot Castle, has, it is reported, decided our Government to follow the example of France and Spain, in issuing a proclamation to forbid the armed ships of either belligerent from remaining more than 24 hours in any British port. Such a proclamation, if I am rightly informed, may be looked for in the first *Gazette*.

As the *Nashville* is said to be a very fast vessel, I hear surprise expressed that she has not ere this taken the bull by the horns, and given notice of sailing to the *Tuscarora*, so as to secure 24 hours' clear start, by which time she ought, one would fancy, to have made herself safe from pursuit. The *Dauntless* or the *Shannon* would, no doubt, take care that the *Tuscarora* did not follow her till her 24 hours' law had run out.

A REBEL SLANDER REFUTED.

With reference to a paragraph recently inserted in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, in which notice was taken of an act of impropriety supposed to have been committed by the *Tuscarora*, in anchoring off Osborne, Commander CRAVEN, of the *Tuscarora*, addressed a letter to the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, who made the following reply: "On the 16th inst., the signalman on duty at the dockyard semaphore reported that the *Tuscarora* had anchored off Osborne. I, therefore, directed Capt. COOTE, of Her Majesty's ship *Victory*, to proceed in one of the steam tenders to communicate with you, and, with my compliments, to request that you would be so good as to move the ship to some other anchorage. Capt. COOTE, however, had scarcely got outside the harbor when he discovered that the report of the signalman was a mistake; that the *Tuscarora*, in fact, had not anchored off Osborne, but that the ship supposed to have been her was Her Majesty's ship *Vigilant*."

Commander CRAVEN addressed a letter on the subject to the Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, and received the following satisfactory reply:

VICTORY, IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOR, Jan. 23, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 22d inst., calling my attention to a paragraph extracted, as it appears, from the *Army and Navy Gazette*, commenting on the supposed fact of the United States steamship-of-war *Tuscarora*, under your command, having anchored off Osborne.

In reply, I beg to inform you that on Thursday last, the 16th inst., the signalman on duty at the dockyard semaphore reported that the *Tuscarora* had anchored off Osborne. I therefore directed Capt. COOTE, of her Majesty's ship *Victory*, to proceed in one of the steam tenders to communicate with you, and, with my compliments, to request that you would be so good as to move the ship to some other anchorage. Capt. COOTE, however, had scarcely got outside the harbor when he discovered that the report of the signalman was a mistake; that the *Tuscarora*, in fact, had not anchored off Osborne, but that the ship supposed to have been her was Her Majesty's ship *Vigilant*.

I trust that this explanation will remove from your mind any feeling of annoyance you may have experienced from the publication of the paragraph referred to above. I cannot myself point out to the writer of that paragraph, or to the editor of the paper in which it appeared, the circumstances which probably led to his being misinformed as to the movements of your ship, because Her Majesty's officers are forbidden to publish anything in the newspapers bearing on questions arising in the public service, and I never have any communication with the public prints.

I have, &c., (Signed) H. W. BRUCE,
Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

Commander T. A. CRAVEN, U. S. steamship *Tuscarora*.

THE SUMTER AT GIBRALTAR.

From the London Times.

By the *Pera* (steamship), which arrived at Southampton Jan. 31, from Gibraltar Jan. 27, we learn that the Confederate steamer *Sumter* was at Gibraltar. There are no accounts of the naval combat in the Mediterranean between two ships, of which the *Sumter* was supposed to be one. The vessel destroyed by the *Sumter*, in the interval between her leaving Cadiz and her first arrival at Gibraltar, was the American bark *Neapolitan*, Capt. BURDETT, with fruit for Boston, consigned to the agent of BARING BROTHERS. She was burnt about eighteen miles to the eastward of the rock, and the master and crew (twelve in number,) taken to Gibraltar by the American bark *Investigator*, which arrived there on the 19th. The *Investigator* was laden with copper ore for Newport, the cargo being owned in England, and she was released by the Captain of the *Sumter*, on her Captain giving her a bond for $15,000. A dispatch of the 17th ult., from Cadiz, states that on the order to put to sea being communicated to the Captain of the *Sumter*, he replied that it was materially impossible to obey for want of water and coal, and of money—which he was expecting from one moment to another—to purchase these two articles. The Military Governor of the fortress, not allowing the validity of these reasons, granted him six hours to provide himself with what he needed, and to quit the port.

DEPRECIATION OF AMERICAN SECURITIES.

From the London Times. (*City Article.*)

The statement of Mr. SEWARD, implying that the United States Government will hold themselves bound after they have subjugated the Confederates to restore such harbors as they may destroy or to open up better ones, has added considerably to the disquiet of the holders of the Federal bonds, since it makes a further infinite addition to the ultimate amount of debt. Mr. SEWARD, in approved engineering phraseology, observes that all such things will be "a mere matter of expense," but this does not comfort those who are perplexed as to the means by which the necessary funds are to be acquired. It is believed that even if the war could be wound up at this moment the debt of America, reckoning the amounts to be raised to meet the liabilities of the South as well as the North, and to make all the requisite payments before the respective armies and navies could be restored to a peace footing, would, at the rate of interest that must be paid, involve an annual charge on revenue equal to more than half the total required to provide for the national debt of Great Britain. Should the war continue for one or two years longer at its present calculated scale, and the raising of funds be carried on by the issue of paper, the aggregate charge established would most probably be more than that of the whole debt of England, and if to the ordinary contingencies hitherto estimated, the cost of undoing such barbarous and enormously expensive operations as those just witnessed at Charleston is to be added, all attempts to form conjectures on the subject would be wild. It is essential to remember in every calculation that may now be made on American finance that the Northern outlay represents only a portion of the whole. If the Confederates should be vanquished, they can scarcely be so crushed as to be forced back into the Union under the condition that the Union shall be liable for the debts of the North, and not for those of the South; and, on the other hand, supposing the Confederates able to establish their independence, the North will be left to sustain the whole of its own burdens with a heavy reduction of population and territory. Looking at these things, coupled with the fact that about one-sixth part of the country is already in the depth of repudiation, owing to the temptation of escaping payment even of amounts which, in comparison with the figures with which we are now to be familiar, are utterly insignificant, *it is evident that those who continue to hold United States Stocks must do so in the conviction that the time is approaching when some sudden popular caprice will terminate the whole struggle, and when the public and the army, having falsified every assertion they have hitherto put forth, will proclaim that they have again dazzled the world with a wholly unexpected triumph.* With regard to the stocks of individual States, the prospect is far less hazardous. There has as yet been no disposition by any of them to enter into ruinous commitments for the national cause, and it is quite probable that they might maintain their individual faith, even if the worst should happen in the case of the Federal obligations. Some of them, indeed, have shown particular acuteness in avoiding burdens to which they were in peril of being exposed, the Governor of New-York, for instance, having just recommended that the property-tax to be levied on the State next Autumn should be met by setting against it a nearly equal claim of the State for the equipment of its volunteers. In relation to other securities, such as those based on railways, mines, &c., not immediately on the scene of war, there is, perhaps, little ground for apprehension. They need not suffer materially from the depreciation of the currency, since they can raise their charges to provide for it; and as, whenever the day of pacification arrives, it will find them not seriously harmed, and a wonderful burst of vigor for a new development of the National wealth may then be expected, there is no reason why holders should regard them with much more fear than in ordinary times.

THE AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.

ENGLAND SECONDS THE IDEA OF A MEXICAN EMPIRE.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 31.

The Mexican *imbroglio* creates much interest and speculation among politicians. Spain has, in fact, stolen a march upon France and England. *We* are displeased, and protest; but France is indignant, and determined not to be done out of her usual claims to have the first foot in the field, the first finger in the pie, and the first hand in the loot, if there be any. The premature action of Spain has deranged all the combinations of the allies; whereas, a joint occupation, with France and England in the van of it would have been welcomed, it is believed by the whole commercial and moneyed population of Mexico. There is an old hate and jealousy of Spain which will combine against her all that Mexico can set in motion of resistance, though that, perhaps, is not very formidable. But what is still more embarrass

THE DIVISION OF GEN. HOOKER.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

BATTERIES ON COCKPIT POINT—THE REBELS ELATED—RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUARTERS ELEVENTH REGIMENT, MASS. VOLS.
CAMP, NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, MD.,
Monday, Feb. 10, 1862.

The enemy, this morning, ran up the flag of rebellion at Cockpit Point, on the Potomac. This is the first ensign which they have displayed in this vicinity since early last fall.

Two large Parrott guns have been recently added to their works at Ship Point, one upon the northern point, and the other between the third and fourth battery, neither of which are protected by breastworks. A stockade has also been built around the upper battery which is the most extensive upon the land side, while their earthworks at Cockpit Point have been strengthened and otherwise rendered more formidble. Much better gunners are also stationed at this point than at Evansport. Lately they have displayed some very tolerable skill in their firing.

One day last week a small oyster sloop, the *G. H. Broome*, which had without harm run the batteries at Ship Point, was fired upon from this point. One shot struck a pile of stones upon the vessel's forward deck; another cut away her jib-stays, while a third, a shell, fell into the water at her side, and, exploding under water, lifted her up, opening the seams upon her deck, but not otherwise injuring her. She ran into Chickamoxen Creek, where she now remains awaiting a favorable opportunity to pass up the river.

On Thursday night last the rebels were quite jubilant at Ship Point, and throughout their camps in the rear, over something. They were cheering and firing muskets nearly all night, and were evidently much elated.

The balloon of Professor WISE, the "Constitution," is now inflated at Posey's Landing, in Chickamoxen Creek, and reconnoissance of the enemy will be made under the direction of Gen. HOOKER as soon as circumstances will permit.

Some circumstance have recently transpired which leave but little doubt that trading and correspondence is still carried on between the rebels and parties at some point on the river above us, possibly Washington, as not long since a schooner passed our pickets, and, when opposite the rebel batteries, displayed a lantern light, which was answered by the enemy, and she was suffered to pass unmolested. This circumstance has before occurred, and has been observed by our guard, and, if our suspicions be true, there remains but little doubt that in dark nights this intercourse is carried on to a considerable extent, as the vigilance of the flotilla could be easily eluded.

Two new and heavy batteries are now on the road between here and Washington, on their way hither to join our forces. They will probably arrive to-morrow.

A new rebel battery, to day, opened fire from two large, heavy guns, upon a passing vessel, a few miles below Aquia Creek. The guns are apparently of new and approved manufacture. At the firing, to-day, they are said to have thrown shells a distance of five miles. The field-pieces which have hitherto been stationed at that point, have been withdrawn, and the report is current that they have been conveyed to the seat of war in Kentucky and Tennessee.

There has been no indications observable, for some time past, of the presence of field-pieces among the enemy opposite us, and doubtless they also have been removed to some other quarter.

The weather for the past few days has decidedly improved, and the roads are rapidly becoming passable.

QUARTERS ELEVENTH REGT. MASS. VOLS.
CAMP NEAR BUDDS' FERRY, MD., Feb. 11, 1862.

During last night thirty-six vessels, steamers sloops and schooners, run the rebel blockades at Evansport and Ship Point, on their way to Washington, but not without a brisk cannonading from the enemy. Over one hundred shot and shell were fired at them without the least effect, involving an expenditure of ammunition to the value of at least $1,500. They were firing fully two hours upon the vessels, as one by one they steadily glided past them, and this morning they resumed upon a small sail-boat with the same result.

The National troops quartered here are now in the best possible order, both physically and in discipline, and are anxiously awaiting orders to move against the enemy. But very slight sickness prevails, and every care is taken of their physical necessities which prudence and skill can suggest. The roads are being raised with logs and brush and put into a state of repair throughout the entire Division; and in a short time they will probably be in a state to render the passage of our heaviest guns and teams a matter of little difficulty.

The troops are disposed in localities favorable to a rapid concentration of the entire Division, and should the order come to march, two hours, at furthest, would suffice to bring the entire body into solid column, and when the orders do come every soldier not in the hospital will eagerly shoulder his musket and hail with delight the welcome summons.

But most of all, the boys desire to cross the river and "clean out" the rebel batteries, and nothing would infuse such a spirit of enthusiasm and determination among them as an order to go over and try it; and we firmly believe it would be done, and well and thoroughly done. The discipline of the troops is excellent—most of the regiments have been organized nearly a year—a knowledge of the use of arms is exhibited in their exercises, the officers and men are united, the most amicable feelings prevail, and a general cheerfulness pervades the entire corps.

ARGUS.

THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING, KY.

PART TAKEN BY THE MINNESOTA SECOND.

The following extract from a private letter written by a member of the Minnesota Second Regiment, gives some interesting particulars of the battle of Mill Spring:

The Eighteenth Regulars have, in one or more accounts, received the credit of the fight; in others it is stated that they made a forced march of twenty-five miles to be at the fight, but arrived too late. They made only the usual day's march which they would have made if there had been no battle, and did not get within twelve miles of the battle-field for two days after it occurred.

WOOLFORD'S Cavalry have also received great glorification. They were the first to meet the enemy, and they were the first and best runners of the day. They are mounted rifles, in fact, and ought to have fought step by step, the whole ground, but they did not fight well.

The next in was the Tenth Indiana, two of whose companies were on picket, and the Lieutenant-Colonel sent another to their support, and then detached another company still, after the enemy had engaged his regiment, to check a regiment of rebel horse that was turning his right flank. He found his men scattered, of course, for he had scattered them, and they soon broke and took to fighting on their own hook.

The fourth Kentucky then came into action, and if the Tenth had been together, they could have kept their form, but as it was (with the dispositions of their officers) they could not help going in on their own individual nerve, men and all, and they became a mere rabble, which the enemy had, with a little loss, already reached, and were about to slaughter as they ran, when the Ninth Ohio and our Second Minnesota came into play. Right up to the ground occupied by these two regiments we came, having met man after man of WOOLFORD'S Cavalry and of the Tenth Indiana running with good will and breath, who cried out, "For God's sake, hurry up!" "We are all cut up!" "Go in, boys, you'll get all you want!" "We are all whipped again!" ("You're a d—d liar!" replied one of the Second Minnesota,) and such things.

Just as they reached the mob of the Tenth and Fourth aforesaid, they got a volley from the enemy, and the Tenth and Fourth fell through their ranks and our boys pitched in. Both forces were about equally near to a fence, (rail, Virginia, you know,) but the rebels did not, except the more hardy, get nearer to it than they were at first—about twelve yards—except in one place, where the ascent to it had been easier; and there they lay right behind it at the first volley from us. File-firing instantly became the order of the day. The men picked out the nearest cover—log, tree, fence-rail, or whatever—and would load kneeling; then step out to a clear view to fire, every time getting nearer and nearer to the fence, and with every round, getting less and less careful of going under cover to load. They did not, one-fourth of them, ever fire a shot without having just seen a "secesh" in the place aimed at. They were as cool as boys shooting at squirrels. They quarreled with each other for particularly eligible spots for aiming, and the enemy heard them telling each other the casualties as they occurred, and exhorting each other to "give 'em hell for JIM's sake."

The blaze of the guns mingled, and in some places the gun-barrels actually rested across the same fence-rail which fired at the hostile forces, at one and the same instant. For a half hour the Second Minnesota fought thus, while the Ninth Ohio, which was on their right in the woods, met an enemy also in the woods. They were not so near as the Second, and both parties took to trees when firing. But in a little while the Ninth fixed bayonets, and charged on the rebels. The enemy were not so numerous who opposed them, and the Dutchmen are rough-looking fellows on a charge.

The "secesh," at the same moment, in front of the fire of the Second and the bayonets of the Ninth, remembered some unfinished business, which would not admit of delayed attention, over in the vicinity of their camp, about nine miles, and laying down their guns and equipments, they hurried off to attend to those duties.

The Twelfth Regiment had been sent to flank their right, but having woods and every sort of obstacle in their way they did not arrive in time to be of any service, except to pick up a dozen or two prisoners. The Second Minnesota was in the closest and hottest of the fight, and though engaged for only a short half-hour, and in a peculiarly sheltered position—having one company absent on picket duty—only six hundred and twenty-one men engaged—and three companies so sheltered that not a man was touched—it lost most men killed, and second wounded, (I believe first in both.) Twelve fell and expired on the field, thirty-three were wounded.

Five regiments were engaged, and I claim that the Second Minnesota and Ninth Ohio won the fight, and I admit that one would have been roughly handled without the other; but no three rebel regiments can whip the two. The next in deserving was the Fourth Kentucky and the *men* of the Tenth Indiana. I cannot say the *officers* were of any use to them. The men had a hard position, and did as well as they could while distracted by such diverse and bewildering orders of mad, hair-brained officers. Several other regiments would have had a chance in if the enemy had not left in such haste.

The Second Minnesota had the enemy nearer than any other regiment, a rest for their arm almost always, and the rebels in an open field, although behind logs and stumps. The most of the dead and wounded were in front of their lines, and I claim that it inflicted the most damage on the enemy. It was the Mississippi Tigers, with their 16-inch knives, that lay behind every log and stump in front of us.

So much for the truth of history.

ARGUS.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

HOW GEN. HALLECK DEALS WITH REBELS.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 3.

The sale of the property levied upon to satisfy the assessments against sundry citizens, as friends of the enemy, for the relief of the Union refugees from Southwest Missouri, commenced yesterday, at MORGAN'S auction rooms, on Fourth-street. An immense crowd, more than could obtain entrance, was present yesterday morning, and only those who went early could secure places inside. So great was the rush, that it was found necessary to detail a squad of soldiers to keep the sidewalks clear and preserve an open ingress and egress.

A large number of ladies were present, and many having been wedged in by the throng, found it difficult to extricate themselves when they wished, and were compelled to stand upon the wet and sloppy floor—a situation the reverse of comfortable. Some secession sympathizers found their way into the rooms, and by a variety of sneers and mutterings, bid fair at times to interrupt "the perfect harmony of the occasion;" but, as a usual thing, there was less disorder and confusion than might have been expected.

The articles sold were those which have been advertised in the paper, being the property of some thirteen or fourteen citizens of secession proclivities, viz.: Samuel Engler, John Kennard, Sr., John Kennard, Jr., William M. McPheeters, D. Robert Barclay, D. H. Armstrong, Charles I. Boisliniere, R. M. Funkhouser, George Kingsland, Alexander Kayser, Charles McLaren, Andrew Park, Trusten Polk, and Mrs. Rebecca Sire. The amount of assessment on each ranged from $100 to $500, (the majority being assessed for $300, with 25 per cent. penalty and costs of sale, storage, &c. Only so much of the property of each was sold as would satisfy the levy. Three lots, belonging to Messrs. BOISLINIERE, MCPHEETERS and KINGSLAND, did not bring sufficient to liquidate the amounts charged against these gentlemen, but in the other cases only a portion of the articles seized were put up.

As a general thing, considering the times, the furniture, &c., brought fair prices, though in some instances great bargains were had. An elegant piano, nearly new, said to have cost Mr. KAYSER between $500 and $600 in Europe, was sold for $240. Another, for which Mr. POLK is reputed to have given over a $1,000, went for $330. A set of brocatel rosewood furniture, (sofa, arm chairs, and fancy chairs,) owned by Mr. PARK, brought $145. A lot of miscellaneous books, one hundred and ten in number, the property of Mr. FUNKHOUSER, netted about $29. Some of the fine carpets, velvet and Brussels, were sold low, while others brought full retail prices.

We understand that a new batch, in store at the Government warehouse, is to be advertised soon, and another sale had.

AFFAIRS IN ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES.

From the Regimental Flag, Jan 30.

Maj. ANDREWS, who has charge at Pongoteague, has his hands full, and is kept fully employed, and we learn is doing good service with the troops he has under his charge. He has captured twenty-nine sloops and several schooners, and has them all anchored man-of-war style in Pongoteague Creek. These vessels have all been taken because they had either attempted to run the blockade, had irregular papers, or had disobeyed the orders promulgated for the regulation of vessels in the waters of the Eastern shore of Virginia.

Three fast young ladies astonished the troops at Pongoteague the other day, by driving through the town, and past the whole garrison, "full tilt," in a curricle, holding high over head a gay secession flag, which, as the chariot flew, fluttered in the breeze. It took all hands so by surprise, that the ghals were gone before they could arrest them. Subsequently, however, it was ascertained that they belonged to the F. F. V.'s thereabout, and were made to apologize in public before the whole command for the insult.

Among the guns captured by the Second Delaware Regiment, is a splendid long brass four-pounder. It was cast in France, and in Revolutionary days was presented by the Marquis DE LAFAYETTE to the CROPER family, one of the F. F. V.'s of this section, we believe. The piece is about nine feet long, and about four inches diameter of bore. The breech end is cast to represent a lion, out of whose ferocious mouth projects the butt of a club or baton; around the gun at the extreme butt is a raised rim, in which are the following words, viz., "Berenger, Fecit. Duaci. 22 I U L I I 1751." Just in front of the vent on top is the arms of France, consisting of cannons, drums, trumpets, flags, quivers, spears, fasces, &c., surrounding the "Fleur de Lis," all surmounted by the Imperial crown of the French Empire. Further along toward the muzzle is the representation of the face of a woman with long, curly locks, from which diverge on all sides rays like those from the sun; in a scroll on the upper edge of those rays, is the motto, "*Pluribus Nec Impar.*" On each side, just above the trunion, is a dolphin attached at the head and tail, the long body answering for a handle. Still further along toward the muzzle the coat of arms of France again appear, and still further is a scroll with the following: "Louis Charles de Bourbon, Comte D'eu Duc D'Au Male." Further on is the following motto: "*Ultima Ratio Regum,*" and near the muzzle, in a scroll, the word "*Iunon.*" The gun is highly ornamented with numerous bands, scrolls and other ingenious designs. The gun is now in the Court-house yard at Drummondtown, in charge of the Provost Guard, and is well worthy a visit of inspection by the curious.

THE BLOCKADE OFF WILMINGTON, N. C.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

U. S. GUNBOAT CHIPPEWA, CAPT. BRYSON,
HAMPTON ROADS, Feb. 3, 1862.

We have been a month on the blockade off Wilmington River, North Atlantic Squadron, along with the *Mount Vernon*, Capt. GLEASON, and the *Monticello*, Capt. BRAINE. The rebel battery on the beach mounts sixteen guns—their longest range, two miles—manned by four companies, with one thousand soldiers in all, (there and at Smithville, a small village three miles distant.) They have three steamers—the *Ben*, with three rifle cannon, about the size of ours, (two 20-pounder)—the *Marion*, with a large pivot gun, and the *Pattaway*, a small side-wheel steamer, without any; also, the propeller *Caroline*, ship rigged and iron-sheathed, loading with cotton, formerly freight and passenger steamer between Wilmington and New-York. Three small steamers are also loading with naval stores. A short time before our arrival the steamer *Gordon*, freighted with coffee and sugar, run the blockade in a fog—the *Vernon* not discovering her until too late, and firing but two shots after her. The *Vernon's* boats also burned a light-house ship fitting out with guns under their battery. Five shots were fired at them without doing any injury. Capt. GLEASON'S orders, as we left, were: "*Tell the Commodore if he will send four or five gunboats and three hundred troops to land, I will take the place.*" Fifteen negroes have escaped and came off—eleven to the *Monticello*, three to the *Vernon* and one to us. The last company were fired upon by musketry, and one of them captured. They say there are very few Union men in the north part of the State, and that the river is fortified at Wilmington. Coffee is 90 cents per pound; sugar and butter, 50 cents; flour, $12; pork, not to be had; shoes, $3; boots, $10; coats that formerly cost $2 and $3, $10; and so on. They had heard their masters say that "another battle had been fought in Virginia, in which the South had been whipped so bad, they were ashamed of themselves; and that, as things were going on, the whole of Florida would soon be in the hands of the d——d Yankees!" The bark *Fernandina*, Capt. BROWN, is stationed at another inlet, in sight (with a glass) from our anchorage: but forty or fifty miles around the way we are compelled to go. She has taken but one small prize of but little account. We have lost one man overboard—while heaving the lead, in the mizen chain, the strap around his waist giving away. His name was HARRY GUNTER, of Dutch descent—young, stout, an able seaman, and in the prime of life. He had on two pea-jackets or overcoats, ($11 each, Government price,) and though two boats were lowered, in a clear starlight night, (though quite dark without,) a moon upon the water, a hatch thrown overboard and the paving instantly stopped, no trace of him could be found. He gave one shout as he passed by the stern near the propeller. He was partly deaf—comical in his way, good-natured, and, by his own stories, had been with China pirates in the China seas. Who or where his friends are no one on the ship knows; and this tribute of respect to his memory is all that we can do for him. He has met his death, not in charging the enemy at the cannou's mouth, but perhaps no less honorably by the unforeseen casualties of life.

The noble mail and transport steamer *Connecticut*, Capt. WOODHULL, came off Wilmington on the 10th of last month, with letters for us, and stores and the mail for the Atlantic and Gulf Squadron. She was four days from New-York and thirty-six hours from Hampton Roads, and expected to return in three or four weeks. Our last mail has, by mistake, been sent to the Gulf Squadron—Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, in the hurry of business, as commander of the Burnside Expedition, leaving it with the Captain's steward, who misdirected it. It is understood that the expedition is to sweep the coast of all the small places and fortifications—the small vessels taking the inside passage, through Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds. We sighted them Feb. 1, on our passage up, at anchor in their rendezvous at Hatteras Inlet. I could count between forty and fifty large vessels and gunboats with the naked eye off deck, and the man at the mast head said there were one hundred and fifty. They were stretched along in a line for miles, presenting the appearance of a forest of masts alongside the wharves of a city.

V.

REBEL SYMPATHISERS IN BALTIMORE.

Commenting upon the movements of the rebels in Baltimore, the *Clipper* says:

"There has been but very little 'apathy' manifested by these sympathisers, at any rate but for a few days at a time. In what manner, however, they 'openly resent' the 'atrocious outrages' alluded to, was no doubt shown to the spy as a kind of braggadocio of the secesh, but as no such 'outrages' as those alluded to have been committed, of course the whole thing is a *canard*. The *outrages* have been committed in reality by the 'women,' some of whom have placed their male friends in rather awkward positions. One of these secesh madams on passing in the street, a couple of the gallant Zouaves of the corps stationed on Federal Hill, cast an unprovoked insult upon them. As this was not the first time this thing had happened, the Zouaves determined upon their course, and watched at a distance the entry of the residence of the madam. Ringing the bell, an audience of the gentleman of the house was solicited and obtained, when the case was stated to him, and satisfaction was required. Madam was called, and rebuked on the spot by her husband, who remarked that he had often warned her that she would get into trouble by her conduct in such a course, and insisted that she should make a suitable apology to the soldiers—which was promptly acceded to, and the affair was ended.

Many of the secesh women have got it into their heads that all the soldiers of the Federal army are of the lowest classes of the communities from whence they hail, and far below, in point of social position, those in the rebel army. This is an egregious error. That most of the soldiers are the honest, hard-fisted sons of the soil and of toil, there is no doubt—and the same is most likely to be the case with the masses of those in the rebel army—but a large number of the Federal regiments are composed of men of talents, intelligence and wealth, equal to any in the Southern Confederacy, and this, too, among those in the ranks; and such, we understand, is particularly the case with the Zouave Regiment from New-York, whose conduct since their encampment in this city has been such as to secure to them the general respect and admiration of our loyal citizens, many of whom, and especially the ladies, daily crowd their fortifications on Federal Hill. One gentleman at least, among the Zouaves, so we have been informed, is the possessor of solid wealth enough at command to cover all that is possessed by the wealthiest Secessionist here."

REBEL PROPERTY IN MINNESOTA.

From the St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer.

The bill has finally passed both branches of the Legislature, to prevent people of the seceded States, and of that portion of Virginia which sustains secession during the rebellion, from availing themselves of our State Courts in the collection of debts contracted by our citizens. The bill was introduced in the Senate early in the session, by Mr. SMITH, and passed without material opposition. The House substituted a bill embodying the same principles of Mr. SMITH'S bill, but elaborated somewhat in regard to the machinery considered necessary to carry out the act. The Senate, yesterday, agreed to the House substitute, without amendment, which makes the bill a law—only awaiting the Governors' approval.

Mr. BALDWIN objected to the passage of the bill, both as it originally passed the Senate and as it came from the House, on the ground that, while he was disposed to withhold all support from rebels, he thought it wrong to give their creditors the use of their property and money invested in Minnesota. He offered a substitute for the bill, providing that suits should be allowed to proceed as usual, and writs of execution and foreclosure executed and returned, but that the money should be held for three months, when if the plaintiff was found to be, or had been, in rebellion, the same should not be paid to him.

The amendment, at the stage of the bill then pending, was ruled out of order by the Chair, when Mr. BALDWIN, and all the Senators present—nineteen—voted for the House substitute.

THE IRON-CLAD SHIP BUILDING IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Press* gives these particulars of the iron-clad frigate in course of construction in that city:

"Our Kensington frigate is to be 3,500 tons burden. Her armament, we believe, has not yet been fully determined, but she will carry at least sixteen guns of eleven-inch bore, and will, doubtless, have several deck pivot-guns. Notwithstanding her immense weight, she has been so modelled as to draw but fifteen feet of water, besides having the additional advantage of greater steadiness in a heavy sea. She is 230 feet long, 60 feet beam, 25 feet hold, and will have three full decks.

When the construction of the frigate was broached, a doubt was expressed as to the ability of our iron manufacturers to turn out plates of sufficient size for the purpose. It is a legitimate cause of State pride that this doubt has been most successfully confuted. We are informed that in a short time Pennsylvania forges could turn out a sufficient number of these plates to fortify every vessel in the navy.

The plates have been designed by Messrs. I. P. MORRIS & Co., and are being made by the Bristol Forge Company, and by Messrs. BAILEY, BROWN & Co., of Pittsburgh. They are fifteen feet long, twenty-eight and a half, and thirty and a half inches wide, and four inches in thickness. A hammer, weighing two and a half tons, is employed in their manufacture.

No fears need be entertained as to the sufficiency of their thickness. By experiment it has been ascertained that plates but one inch thick have resisted cannon balls of two hundred pounds weight from an Armstrong rifled gun. The only effect of this tremendous missile has been to loosen the plates, but in no case to penetrate them.

From the forge the plates are transferred to the foundry, where they are separately planed by the most powerful description of machinery. In this manner their surfaces and ends are made smooth, straight, and of the exact dimensions—the latter at the same time, being grooved with a mortice and tennon joint, as in the case of an ordinary flooring-board. This groove is one inch in width, and half an inch in depth. The entire casing of the vessel will thus be fitted together, and there will be no bolts, rivets, nor crevices upon its exterior face to be battered or broken by an enemy's projectiles. Interiorily the plates are attached to the wooden frame by means of screws.

They will extend 4 feet below the water-line, and 85 feet fore and aft of the centre-line, making 170 feet of planking. The iron is to come up to a line with the spar deck, above which there will be a light rail. The sides of the ship, with a view to cause the shots to glance, have an angle of 30 degrees from 3 feet above the load-lines.

The weight of the frigate, with such a coat of mail as this encasing her, will, of course, be something enormous. We are assured, however, that it will be less than that of the English steel-plated frigate *Warrior*, the sides of which are 2 feet 3 inches in thickness. Of this the steel plates are 5 inches thick; the wooden framework, of course, occupies the remaining 22 inches.

The machinery will be of the same general description as that of a first-class sloop-of-war; the main exception being that she will have four boilers and a "blower." The latter is a mechanical contrivance which is introduced for the purpose of making the boiler steam, in case the smoke-stack should be shot away or damaged by any accident. It works upon the principle of producing a draught by the compression of air, and will be found an invaluable adjunct of the machinery. The entire vessel is being constructed under the careful supervision of Mr. HENRY HOOVER, Naval Constructor. The construction of her machinery has been intrusted to Mr. C. E. WOOD, Chief Engineer, than whom there is none more capable for the responsible duty. She will have two very powerful engines, and one large brass propeller wheel.

In the matter of speed, it is calculated that she will be able to "hold her own" with any craft with which she may have occasion to measure lengths. She is to be propelled at the rate of ten knots an hour, so that it would seem the advantages of her enormous size have not been obtained at any alarming sacrifice of that most important consideration—speed. Nevertheless, it is true, in general, that the fact of a ship-of-war being no longer rated according to the number of guns she carries, would seem to settle the question of speed in favor of small vessels.

The crew of the frigate will consist of 150 men. Her launch will certainly take place (unless some unforeseen circumstance should arise to defer it,) before the close of July. Take her all in all, she is the most creditable specimen of naval architecture that our shipwrights have ever placed together, and a most glorious career awaits her.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 10, 1862.

A few days ago, a high public official of Canada arrived at this port from England, and, contrary to his usual custom, put up at an out-of-the-way sort of hotel over in Brooklyn. It is said that a person corresponding with his description paid a daily visit to the Navy-yard, and was at considerable pains to make himself acquainted with the resources of that place. The report further is that the same personage paid a visit to Fort Hamilton, Fort Columbus, Fort Richmond and other important military posts in this harbor—with what motive nobody pretends to say, but a good many people are guessing. At a moment when we were on the verge of a war with England, it certainly does not look well to have a British officer thus perambulating about our Navy-yards and fortifications, and the officials in charge of them should be instructed to show all such applicants, in future, to the only fort which Sir ALLAN omitted to visit—Fort Lafayette.

LAWS AND USAGES OF WAR.

Continuation of Dr. Lieber's Lectures—Can Prisoners of War be Made Slaves?—Law of the Ancients—Who Can be Made Prisoners—Regiments that Grant no Quarter—Persons Commencing War Without a Commission from their Government.

A prisoner of war is a disarmed soldier in the power of his enemy, wounded or not. We have spoken of the wounded enemy in our power, and here let me say that LOUIS XIV. was present at the battle of Fontenoy, where his Marshal, SAXE, was victorious over the Duke of Cumberland, and was asked how the wounded were to be treated, when he answered: "Like ourselves; they have ceased to be enemies." Would to God that this was so with every one in our own war with a certain side.

But as to what shall be done with the disarmed, hale soldier, the women, citizens and civil officers, is a question of the highest importance, and has been settled very gradually. If you speak to me of an entirely unknown nation, suddenly discovered, and are desirous of knowing something about their character, I would ask you how they treat their prisoners of war? and if you say with great courtesy and chivalry, I should say they could not be a wholly brutal nation; for so does a nation show its character.

In the earliest period, the internecine periods, the vanquished is killed and there is an end of it.

In periods when men lived by hunting, it was all a man could do to take care of himself; but when agriculture was more common, the prisoner was worth something as a laborer. If he be sound, and the savageness is out of him, he is enslaved. This was the rule in all early nations which, when once established, came down to a very late and otherwise civilized period. Such hands are termed "Spear-gained." This is the chief basis of the rightfulness of Slavery with the ancient jurists, and is used in modern times. The argument is, that the victor has a right to kill the vanquished; and if he foregoes this right to kill, and enslaves the victim, the enslaving is an act of mercy, for his own life is spared and the victor gets a valuable laborer.

This is unsound; first, the victor has no primary, absolute right to kill the enemy. We kill in battle in order to remove the opposing obstacle—an armed soldier in our way; but when vanquished and disarmed, he ceases to be an obstacle in the way. Granting him, therefore, the right to live, is the very proof that the right to kill him has slipped from our hands; consequently the right of enslaving him has also slipped from our hands. If I have no right to kill him, and do kill him, it becomes simple murder—the enslavement would, therefore, be founded on my abstaining from murder. This is exactly the logic, according to which, down to comparatively recent times, victorious troops exacted from the enemy money for not burning a town. They had no right to burn it unless it was a military necessity. I wish here to observe, that inasmuch as the prisoner's ransom was founded on the idea that the victor could barter for the life of the prisoner, it fails to the ground for the same reason that the right to enslave him does.

Secondly, Provided that the right to enslave the prisoner is well founded, how does it prove the righteousness of extending Slavery to the progeny of the "spear-gained?" If we are answered that he was born in Slavery, it is begging the question; if is the object of the argument to prove a righteous foundation for Slavery on the ground that he was a prisoner, which reason, in the case of the child, no longer exists.

Thirdly, What, indeed, proves the lawful connection between the grant of life, if it exists, and the enslavement? Suppose I have the right to kill him, and make no use of the right, that does not prove that thereby I have the right to do with the non-killed one what I list. It remains yet to prove whether it is right to change the idea of personality, essential to a human being, into that of property, essential to a thing.

ARISTOTLE, in those famous passages in his politics, where he philosophizes on Slavery, distinctly says that, "there are those who disallow the justice of all Slavery." His mind was too searching a one to found the righteousness of Slavery among the Greeks, upon the victorious spear alone. He uses the argument of the inferior race. His idea is that the barbarian—our own ancestry—was greatly benefited by being enslaved by the Greek; "he is by nature destined to be a slave of the Greek." But after all, how can you prove to us the right to make a man a *thing*? How far have people ever succeeded in proving the right to substitute the idea of a thing for that of a person?

Nothing, however, has come down to us, which shows how deeply the idea that prisoners of war might be sold into slavery justly, was rooted into the minds of the ancients, as forcibly as *Xenophon's Memorabilia*, chaps. 16 and 17. This gives, in the most pointed manner, the universal view of the ancients regarding the lawful treatment of prisoners of war, and therefore we cannot be surprised to learn that when Thebes was taken, from twenty to twenty-five thousand persons were taken into Slavery, just as the Turks carried off the inhabitants of an entire island into Slavery at the beginning of the present century, and that the Romans filled Italy with the enslaved inhabitants of the conquered Provinces in three portions of the globe, to such an extent that serious men trembled for the consequences, and that the wheat-farms came to be changed into grazing plantations; the slave was too stupid to carry on this kind of farming, consequently by it grew low, and the droves of slaves became, as it were, transmissible merchandise in the hands of the conqueror. The useless prisoners—old, young, feeble, and the women—were massacred or not, as it seemed best to the conqueror,—allowed to starve or not. The law of antiquity, and law of the early Middle Ages, simply was, that the victor had the right to do with all property—public or private—and all persons—inhabitants or not, male or female,—that which his power directed him to do; it was force, not law, that guided. Nations have reluctantly, and very slowly, acknowledged the law that we shall love our neighbor—the greatest law given to man, and the essential basis of all law,—law of nations, political law, and the great law of political economy,—the law that you shall apply such rules to him as you wish applied to yourself.

The absence of law toward the vanquished in antiquity was somewhat mitigated by the Romans in Italy in latter times, and in the course of time among the Greeks themselves. For THUCYDIDES (352) mentions it as a common usage among the Greeks, to spare the life of those who voluntarily surrendered themselves and asked for quarter; and the Romans seem to have spared the lives of all such—not, however, giving them their liberty—if they surrendered before the engines of war were brought to work upon the walls. See CÆSAR'S *Bello Gallico* 232.

In the Middle Ages, prisoners of war were treated with great harshness generally. See WARD, on the history of the law of nations, from the Greeks to the time of Grotius, 1797. He gives some fearful instances, as, indeed, all chroniclers of that period do, of the hope to obtain a ransom, or the hope of getting money by sparing life. Also, of the spirit which prevailed in the Church in regard to making slaves of Christian prisoners in the Western Church. This practice was abolished by our Third Lateran Council, together with Pope ALEXANDER III., 1179, prohibiting the making of Christian slaves, and the selling them.

The law has changed since the Middle Ages, and the prisoner, or individual soldier, is now treated as a member of the belligerent nation, consequently the victor has no right to a personal benefit from the prisoners he may make, nor is the prisoner allowed to ransom himself personally.

According to the modern law of war, the following persons are subject to be made prisoners of war: The hostile sovereign and members of his family capable of bearing arms; all persons belonging to the armed force of combatants—not physicians or civil officers of the hostile Government, even though they carry a sword by their side by way of uniform. (It has sometimes been held in Europe that such as wear swords may be; but this has been otherwise decided.) Subjects of the enemy residing in our territory may, if necessary, be secured; either imprisoned or ordered not to leave a certain place; but they are not, on that account, prisoners of war.

If a soldier on the field of battle makes known that he submits as a prisoner of war by laying down his arms, and asking quarter, it must be granted, except when there is an impossibility of making him prisoner, as when the other party is in great danger.

Formerly some regiments and large parts of armies would declare that they never would give any quarter, and of course such would receive none. This used to be the universal law. In the Seven Years' War there were Hussars called Black Hussars, because their uniform was black. They were known not to give quarter. Their sign was a death's head and cross-bones. Such a regiment would receive no quarter.

Wholly unprotected by the laws of war are those persons who carry on war without being commissioned by their Government, no matter if it should be from the most patriotic motives. See in some biographical dictionary the names of SCHILL and HOFFER, most patriotic men; the latter was shot by the French, when he was caught, because he was carrying on war for himself. There were quite a number of under officers, and all were shot by NAPOLEON, although the French themselves considered it entirely wrong, because they did not know that SCHILL had not received orders; the court-martial did not find them guilty. This was one of the many cases in which NAPOLEON canceled the finding of the court-martial.

If such a war, undertaken without the commission of the regular Government becomes very general, then the rule applies of which I have spoken before, that when there are so many you cannot hang them all.

LECTURES OF PROF. AGASSIZ.

Order of the Introduction of Animals on Earth—No Gradual Transformation—Interruption of Succession.

The fourth lecture of the Graham course was delivered at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Sunday evening, Feb. 9. Prof. A. briefly adverted to the evidence of the great length of the present geological period, as shown by the manner in which the Niagara River had worn a channel below the Falls; also, by the accumulations at the mouths of great rivers. The Delta of the Nile, which has been solid land since the dawn of human history, and which is the work of that river, shows that it has been flowing when there were no men on earth. Our own Mississippi tells the same story. We have no tradition which accounts for the accumulation around the prominent forks below New-Orleans; and yet what is that space compared with the whole distance from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico, all of which has become dry land by the deposit of mud brought down by that river? For there is evidence that the Gulf of Mexico once extended even to the upper bend of the Missouri. In those accumulations of mud we find the remains of the same plants which grow on the adjacent hills, the same shells, and the bones of the same fishes that now exist, just as we find the same corals in the reefs inside of the Florida coast and those outside. But there is one feature in regard to corals that I beg leave here to advert to. There is a gradation in these animals; those that are more compact in form are inferior to those which radiate in elegant branches, and that same gradation is observable in the various levels at which they grow. Those that are found deepest are lowest in structure; while those that grow at the surface of the water are highest in structure. Thus the thought of gradation in the mind of the Creator is manifested even in the coral walls of the depths of the sea. Prof. AGASSIZ here gave a brief account of the physical history of the earth. He explained the theory of the formation of the solar system, from experiments of PLATEAU with a revolving globule of oil in a liquid of the same specific gravity. By means of a rod, the globule was made to rotate with accelerated velocity, until the extreme equatorial portions were thrown off in the form of a ring like Saturnus; and as this ring lost its rotation, the tendency was to flow together in a spherical form, constituting a body revolving around the central mass. Thus was exemplified, no doubt, the way in which our solar system was formed, assuming the nebular hypothesis to be true, which was generally conceded. But there is no means of ascertaining what lapse of time it has required for this process; and yet we have to take this part of the history into account in the chronology of the world. The earth being once set off from its primary has thenceforth a history of its own, and here is a field of investigation to be explored. The history, as presented by the astronomer, is not yet taken up by the geologist and followed up. There is a middle ground that requires both astronomical and geological knowledge, which we must wait for another generation of scientific men, educated for that purpose, to explore. When geologists take up the subject it is with our earth as a distinct body, already solidified at its surface, and presenting two kinds of rocks—of different origin—the unstratified and the stratified. The first are of igneous origin, and the second are produced by the agency of water. The lavas which flow from volcanoes, when cold, present a structure similar to the unstratified rocks. The stratified rocks must have been deposited in horizontal layers. Our proof of this is the fact that the remains of animals and plants, which form an integral part of these rocks, are found in a position which shows that they must have been deposited horizontally. The bivalve shells, for instance, are always found lying parallel to the surface of stratification—just as we would find an oyster shell in the mud at the bottom of a river, lying on its flat surface. And yet we find stratified rocks in slanting positions, but the conclusion is inevitable that they were originally formed horizontally, and were subsequently tilted by upheaval. We frequently find stratified rocks sloping in opposite directions on the two sides of a mountain, the interior of the mountain being of granite. Though the granite rises higher at the summit than the stratified rocks, it is evident that the mass of granite is inferior, for these stratified beds can be easily ascertained to correspondent to one another, the lowest stratus on one side corresponding to the lowest on the other, and so on through the successive layers to the highest. In some cases these strata are found to close over the top of the granite mountain. It is a matter of demonstration that the want of continuity of the stratified rocks is the result of breaks which have taken place in these beds when they were removed from their primitive horizontal position into that which they now occupy, in consequence of an upheaval causing the masses beneath to protrude through the strata. Thus we have mountain chains, the center of which consists of masses upheaved from below, flanked by superficial strata thus displaced. And when we consider the fact that in these beds on the opposite sides of the mountain remains of animals and plants are found in the same slanting position assumed by the beds themselves, and in the same relative position and order on the two sides, the evidence is overwhelming that those beds must have been originally formed in a horizontal position, where they remained till they hardened into rock. Now, whatever be the age of these beds, we find everywhere below them unstratified masses, showing that rocks of igneous origin are the foundation crust of our earth. Taking now into consideration another fact, that the stratified beds must have been deposited one after the other, the lowest first and the uppermost last, we must conclude that there was a time when there was nothing above the unstratified masses, and that they alone constituted the solid portion of the earth. That these unstratified rocks are of igneous origin is further proved by the fact that most of the great mountain chains there are found cavities where the unstratified masses have flowed in, soldering the sides of those cavities together. These unstratified rocks contain no remains either of animals or plants, and therefore furnish evidence that at the time of their formation the earth was uninhabited, for there are hardly any animals so soft that none

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Bowling Green, the rebel stronghold of the West, has been evacuated, and the place is now occupied by the National forces. This gratifying news was telegraphed to Gen. MCCLELLAN by Gen. BUELL. Gen. MITCHELL'S Division, by a forced march, reached the Big Barren River at Bowling Green yesterday morning, but could not cross immediately, as the rebels, at 1 o'clock in the morning, had burnt the railroad bridge, and our troops were forced to build a bridge for their passage. The rebels were evacuating the place when Gen. MITCHELL arrived.

No report of the second day's fighting at Fort Donelson had reached us at 1½ o'clock this morning. We have, however, some additional particulars of interest concerning the first day's operations, which will be found in another column. The attack was commenced at 7½ o'clock on Thursday morning by the land forces, under Generals GRANT, SMITH and MCCLERNAND. The rebels gave battle in their intrenchments outside the main fort, but were driven in after a severe struggle, with considerable loss on both sides. At the close of the day, our troops held two of the rebel batteries outside the fort. There is no doubt whatever about the final reduction of the place, as it is surrounded, according to a dispatch from Gen. HALLECK, received at the War Department, with 50,000 troops, beside the gunboats, under the command of Flag-Officer FOOTE. It was reported at Norfolk, on Friday, that it had already been taken.

No doubt is entertained in Washington, according to the dispatch of our special correspondent, that the fate of the rebellion is sealed. Manassas, it is believed by military men, will soon be evacuated, as Bowling Green has been. The late flag of truce from the rebels, it is intimated, covered a proposition to refer all questions in dispute to the arbitration of foreign Powers—the object being to get the proposition abroad through Northern newspapers and steamers. Government made no reply to the message, however, but is arbitrating the questions to suit itself.

We have received from the rebels, by way of Fortress Monroe, additional intelligence of the movements of the Burnside Expedition in the North Carolina waters. The report of the capture of Edenton is reiterated. Five of our gunboats moved up to the wharf at that place on Tuesday morning, and landed troops, and soon afterward fifteen additional gunboats arrived, when the citizens raised a white flag. Between three and four thousand of our troops are said to have been landed there. Hertford, Plymouth and Westford are also stated to be in our possession, and a number of gunboats had proceeded up the Cheraw River, toward Winton, and a number of others toward the mouth of the Roanoke. Gov. WISE is reported, by a Richmond paper, to be near Currituck Court-house, from which place he had sent a flag of truce down to Roanoke Island, probably to recover the body of his son. The rebel papers continue to exaggerate the magnitude of the battle on Roanoke Island, and to extol the wondrous bravery of the rebel troops.

The President, through Secretaries STANTON and WELLES, returns thanks to Brig.-Gen. BURNSIDE and Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, and to Gen. GRANT and Flag-officer FOOTE, and the land and naval forces under their respective commands, in a joint order dated yesterday, and published in this morning's TIMES. The order has the true clarion ring.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is once more open to Hancock, Gen. LANDER having entirely cleared his department of the rebels. He made a forced march on Thursday night to Blooming Gap, surprising and breaking up the rebel camps at that place, and capturing seventeen commissioned officers and forty-five privates. He lost but two of his men and six horses. Gen. LANDER charged the enemy in person, at the head of the First Virginia Cavalry.

Secretary STANTON has issued an order rescinding the regulation requiring all passes across the military lines to be signed by the Secretary of State, and countersigned by the General Commanding, and directing that hereafter all applications for passes to go South, shall be made to Gen. DIX, at Baltimore, who shall act upon his own discretion. The order also directs that all prisoners of war, and other persons imprisoned by authority, who shall be released on parole, or exchange, shall report themselves to Gen. DIX, and be subject to his direction—failure to comply with the order to be taken as a forfeiture of the parole or exchange.

Dispatches from the Upper Potomac state that the rebels have completed a strong fortification on Catoctin Mountain, covering one and a half acres of ground, and with platforms for twenty guns,—only four of which, however, have been mounted. The walls of the fort are stated to be seven feet high, and surrounded by a deep, wide moat.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Thursday, gives the following important information regarding recent movements of National forces in Kentucky, which it has from trustworthy sources: "Gen. BUELL'S whole army, with the exception of Gen. MCCOOK'S Division, was, on Wednesday, in motion upon the enemy. Gen. NELSON'S Division crossed Green River on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, on its march to Glasgow, over the turnpike from Bardstown to that place. Gen. MITCHELL'S whole command marched down to Munfordsville from Bacon Creek, and crossed over the railroad bridge, (which has been planked,) on Monday morning, and has advanced some miles on the turnpike to Bowling Green. The condition of the roads rendering an advance over the mountains south of the Cumberland *via* Monticello and Albany, into Tennessee, impracticable, the main body of Gen. THOMAS' Division has been ordered to move *via* Danville and Lebanon, also toward Glasgow. Gen. SCHOEPF'S Brigade is reported to have passed through Lebanon on its way South. It is expected to join Gen. NELSON. Gen. MCCOOK'S Division has marching orders, and has probably assumed a position south of Green River before this time. Papers were captured at Fort Henry showing Gen. POLK'S force at Columbus to be only 12,000 effective men—the remainder being on the sick list or worthless. It is confidently believed by our officers that Kentucky will be cleared of the last of the rebels before the 1st of March. Troops are to be sent from the line of the Potomac into Kentucky to help accomplish this desirable object. One of the best disciplined and most perfectly appointed of the Potomac Divisions is expected there soon. All the regiments in camp in the Northwestern States are also to be sent into Kentucky as soon as possible.

FROM EUROPE.

By the Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, we have received advices from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 1st and Queenstown on the 2d. The news is important.

The official London *Gazette* contains a letter from Earl RUSSELL, to the Admiralty, in which either of the American belligerents is prohibited from using British ports. The port of Nassau and other ports of the Bahama Islands are specially mentioned. When driven in by stress of weather, provisions may be supplied, but only such quantity of coal as may be sufficient to carry the vessel to the nearest port of her own country is to be given; and no second supply is to be allowed to the same ship in the same port, within a period of three months.

It is understood that when the *Tuscarora* left Southampton, notice was given to the *Nashville* to quit within the twenty-four hours; but Capt. PEGRAM having represented that obedience would involve certain destruction, not only to his ship, but to his crew, as he expected the *Tuscarora* would show him no mercy, and would, in all probability, send both ship and men to the bottom, some extension of time was granted, from considerations of humanity.

The privateer *Sumter* was at Gibraltar on the 25th of January, and there is no confirmation of the reported engagement between the *Sumter* and another vessel in the Mediterranean. It was rumored that the *Tuscarora* had gone to the Mediterranean.

The comments of the French Press on the Emperor's speech are generally favorable. The official documents laid before the French Chambers on American affairs expresses the regret of the French Government at the civil war and the friendly feeling of the Emperor toward the United States.

The Commercial and Money news by the *Asia* is not specially important. The Liverpool Cotton market was steady at unchanged prices. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions quiet. Consols were quoted at 92¼@93 for money.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company was reported favorably; also, the bill respecting the act to open Union-street, Brooklyn; also, the bill to amend the act altering the map of the City of Brooklyn. Mr. ROBERTSON'S bill, regulating concert saloons in this City, was then debated in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment, which was made until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, notice was given of a bill to prevent frauds in the opening of streets and avenues in this City. Among the bills introduced was one to perpetuate the testimony of foreign witnesses; one to suppress intemperance, and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors; one authorizing the construction of the Tenth-avenue Railroad; one to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad; one to prevent and punish bribery at elections, and one for the enforcement of demands against ships and vessels. The bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this City to sell certain lands was referred back to the Committee. A resolution to hold evening sessions on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays was adopted. The Excise resolution question was again called up, and the original resolutions for the appointment of a Select Committee on the subject were adopted. A resolution to refer the matter to the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties was laid over. The resolution congratulating the country on the recent victories was laid on the table to wait for other victories. The resolution favoring the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGHT from the Senate was called up, and a proposition to amend so as to thank Senator KING for his vote caused a warm debate. A motion to lay the subject on the table was defeated by the Speaker's vote. The Assembly finally adjourned without coming to a vote on the main question.

GENERAL NEWS.

The screw gunboats *Kennebec*, Commander RUSSELL, and *Kineo*, Commander RANSOM, sailed from Boston on Thursday to join the Gulf Squadron. The *Penobscot*, *Marblehead*, *Aroostook*, and *Chocura*, will be ready for commission the beginning of this week, and will no doubt all sail within eight days, and the *Wachusett* soon after. Capt. MISROON, late of the *Savannah*, has been appointed to the command of the latter vessel. This officer has seen service, and is one of those whom the South Carolina Legislature honored, by denouncing as traitors and false to their State. He is known to be a brave and skillful officer.

The iron clad steam gunboat *Mystic* was launched at the town in Connecticut from which she takes her name, on Friday last. Her extreme length over all is 200 feet, and her armor, which extends two feet below the water line, is composed of longitudinal iron bars 3½ inches thick, showing 4 inches face, and bolted every 6 inches with ¾ inch bolts. Her rig will be that of a brigantine.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has received an official order to send the battalion of cavalry now in camp at Meriden, to Wheeling, Virginia, and preparations have been made to carry out the order immediately.

Yesterday the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WM. MONTEITH, numbering nearly a thousand men, left on board the steamer *Ericsson* for Port Royal. The Ninety-third New-York Regiment, Col. DAVID S. CROCKER, arrived in this City, yesterday, from Albany. At present the men are quartered in the Park barracks.

The matter of the will of BENJAMIN MARSHALL, late of Troy, was yesterday before Justice BARNARD, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, the main object of the proceeding being to have determined the question whether the essential machinery of mills is real or personal property, the will having made certain bequests of the "personal" estate.

The snow-storm on Saturday seriously impeded business operations. Flour was in fair demand and was a shade firmer. Wheat was more sought after at very full prices. Corn was heavy and lower. A lively inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Provisions, as also for Whisky, which latter advanced materially. Sugars and Tallow were pretty freely purchased at unchanged quotations. The movements in other branches of trade were quite limited. There were 639 vessels of all classes in port.

DANGER ON THE REBEL REAR AND FLANK.—Gen. BURNSIDE and Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH are not disposed to slumber upon their laurels. Their advance into the interior is steady, one point after another falling into their hands without resistance. Hertford, on the north side of Albemarle Sound, and Plymouth on the south, are in possession of the National troops. The Chowan river is open to the ascent of the gunboats and transports. The railroads at Weldon and Suffolk may at any moment be severed; in fact, all the expedition was designed to accomplish is on the verge of completion. The rear of the principal rebel army in Virginia, with its lines of communication, indispensable for supplies, reinforcements and retreat, are about to fall into our hands, leaving to its leaders the choice of fight or flight. They must decide promptly. The advance of Gen. LANDER to Blooming Gap, and his success at that point, are but the first step of the movement, which must precipitate a decision.

An Important British Proclamation—Death-Blow to the Privateers.

The complication caused by the presence of the rebel privateer *Nashville* and the United States steamer *Tuscarora* at Southampton, has prompted the British Government to define its position with reference to the rights of asylum of the armed vessels of the two belligerents. Her Majesty's Ministers had no mind to see the Solent made a battle-field, or have a naval engagement come off within hearing of Calshot Castle; so Earl RUSSELL has issued instructions to the Admiralty, commanding that the public armed vessels of both American belligerents shall be excluded from all British ports.

"During the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States of North America, and the States calling themselves 'the Confederate States of America,' all ships of war and privateers of either belligerent, are prohibited from making use of any port or roadsteads in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Channel Islands, or in any of her Majesty's colonies, or foreign possessions, or independencies, or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a station or place of resort for any warlike purposes, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment."

Special emphasis is put upon the exclusion of both parties from the port of Nassau and the ports of the Bahama Islands, except by special leave of the Lieutenant-Governor. In case an armed vessel of either party shall enter any port in the British possessions it shall be required to put to sea within twenty-four hours after its entrance. And in all such cases supplies are to be strictly limited to such as are immediately necessary to enable the vessel to get to another harbor.

This is a decision which the British Government had a perfect right to make under England's proclamation of neutrality. It is the course both France and Spain have already taken. And though it may somewhat wound our sensibilities that the Stars and Stripes should be excluded from ports where they have previously waved proudly, the general scope of the measure will undoubtedly be entirely in our favor, and will result in the speedy extinction of rebel privateering. The rebels have no vessels that can keep at sea without frequent opportunities to refit. Had this measure been in force hitherto the *Sumter* would not now be in the Mediterranean preying upon American commerce. It will be remembered that this steamer recently sought asylum and an opportunity to refit at Cadiz; but the Spanish authorities, in prompt obedience to Spain's proclamation, dismissed the privateer, and she had to seek refuge in the British port of Gibraltar. But their exclusion from British, French and Spanish ports, will now render the trade of rebel privateering so hazardous that not even a SEMMES or a PEGRAM will care to engage in it. We may soon hear that the two or three Southern pirate ships still afloat have been caught by the bloodhounds that are on their tracks.

Evacuation of the Great Rebel Stronghold in the West.

The news of each successive day now appears more important than that of its predecessor. Every blow which the rebels receive, and they are getting them now thick and fast, seems to be harder than the one which went before, and seems to be in a more vital point. But certainly, the driving them out of the great, and what they have boasted of as the impregnable, stronghold at Bowling Green, in Central Kentucky, is, in every way and by all odds, the most staggering blow which the rebellion has yet received since first it raised its horrid front and threatened to whelm our country in ruin. To produce this very thing were all our previous operations in Kentucky intended. In relation to this end only was it of importance that MARSHALL was routed, that ZOLLICOFFER'S horde was chased into Tennessee, and that the rebels were driven out of all of Eastern Kentucky. It was for its bearing on this point that Fort Henry's capture was essential, and for the same reason that Fort Donelson is now being assaulted. The possession of Bowling Green once achieved by our troops, and the rebellion, as a military fact, is virtually extinguished in Kentucky; for the investment and fall of Columbus the only other rebel stronghold in the West, becomes at once only a question of time—and a very short time, too. Not only does this act break the back and crush the head of the rebellion in Kentucky; but if our success is followed up with anything like the vigor with which Gen. BUELL does his work, there is not another point from the Southern line of Kentucky to the Gulf of Mexico where the rebel Generals can hope to make a stand against the tremendous columns of loyal soldiers which are in pursuit. If they retire to Nashville there could not be a better point for us to assail them. That city is not, in any sense, a strategical point, and no decided attempts have been made to fortify it against assault. With Gen. BUELL'S immense and victorious force advancing against it on its north; with our invincible gunboats operating upon it from the Cumberland River; with the force soon to be relieved from Fort Donelson, said by Gen. HALLECK himself to number fifty thousand men, advancing on their left flank, and the other column now moving south by Tompkinsville, on their right flank, they must either evacuate Tennessee as rapidly as they have evacuated Kentucky, or they will at once be overwhelmed if but by enormous numbers. They will not be permitted to intrench themselves at any other point as they have been permitted to do at Bowling Green. That place was really by nature, and had also been rendered by art, the strongest strategical point in the Southwestern States. For half a year, they have been strengthening it by all the appliances of military skill. The railroads brought there men and munitions to as great an extent as the South was capable of furnishing; the country around was placed under contribution for supplies; and in Gen. SIDNEY JOHNSTON they had the ablest and most scientific leader in the rebel service. To flee from such a stronghold, so situated, held and supplied, to any other point whatever, is virtually a confession of irretrievable defeat. It is likely enough, however, that they may, and we should think they would, make a stand and show fight at some point somewhere in Tennessee. It would never do to resign the whole great Southwestern field without making at least one last desperate effort to uphold the cause for which they have taken up arms. But wherever they may make a stand, they will do it at a vast disadvantage from what they might have done at Bowling Green.

The rebels, even the blindest and most insane of them, must now begin to see that their cause is hopeless. Beaten as they have been lately at every point, routed as they now are from the one place which, next to Manassas, they boasted as impregnable, it is impossible that they should retain the field any longer with such pretensions as they entered it. The troops must be utterly demoralized; the people, whom the leaders have deceived, must be returning to wiser thoughts; and the disappointed ambition of the bad men who inaugurated this rebellion must now drive even them to hopelessness. The vast superstructure of rebellion is tottering; a few more hard blows by the gallant soldiers of the Union, and the whole vile swindle will totter to its fall.

Loyalty at the South—Signs of the Approaching End.

As the army and navy of the Union pierce the interior of the Southern Border States, we are afforded an insight into the real condition of suffering and smothered sentiment among the masses of these misguided people. The official and informal reports of the gunboat expedition up the Tennessee River, after the capture of Fort Henry, have already been published. They are too significant and well authenticated for reasonable doubt as to the state of popular feeling through the Western District of Tennessee and the contiguous counties of North Alabama. The people are heartily tired of a rebellion into which they were precipitated last Spring by mad and unprincipled politicians. They long to welcome back the good old flag under which their fathers established a Constitutional Government, and bequeathed to their sons a prosperous and happy independence. They were more than reluctant to have their State even attempt to sever its connection with the Federal Union. They protested against it, voted against, refusing to commit to a Convention of delegates of their own choosing the discussion of the sacrilegious proposition. But the year before they had elected a Legislature for other and more legitimate duties, and this body, under the false guidance of the traitorous Governor HARRIS, who made himself the pliant and miserable tool of the Montgomery usurpation, passed the ordinance of separation, and entered into the so-called compact of confederation with the Gulf States. A majority of the people, frensied by the grossest misrepresentations, and in numerous counties literally threatened and overborne by the military which had been called into the field against the Union, without waiting the popular consent of the ballot-box, had no choice left to them but to go with their rulers. It was a bitter pill to reverse in June, what they had declared to be their honest and untrammeled sentiment in February. Thousands and tens of thousands of their more independent fellow-citizens refused to the end to vote with them. In some of the Western counties through which the Tennessee River runs, after passing from East Tennessee, through North Alabama, to the Western District, the majority continued against separation. It is these good people who welcomed our River Navy and the glorious old flag which it bore in triumph from Fort Henry, last week, and the same demonstrations were made at Eastport and Florence in Northern Alabama, where the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS, in 1860, were in the ascendant over Southern radicalism.

In East Tennessee the existence of an ardent Union sentiment has been well understood at Washington and in the North for eight months past. A large majority of the people of the mountain counties were known to be inflexibly attached to the Government, and they have not been denied a representation in the Senate and House of Representatives. It was only at intervals through the Summer and Fall of 1861 that even the military satraps of the Davis usurpation would venture to pretend to claim anything like a popular reaction against the Government of the United States, and these false assurances ceased with the Winter and the defeats which it brought upon the rebellion at Camp Wild Cat and at Somerset. And this morning we have the reluctant admission of the highest Richmond authority, that no such reaction can, at present, be hoped for by the Confederates. We reproduce the text that there may be no mistake as to its significant meaning:

"Our Tennessee exchanges (says the Richmond *Dispatch* of Feb. 13) give us gloomy prospects for the future in that part of the Confederacy. Several leading journals intimate plainly that there is really a threatening state of affairs in East Tennessee, growing out of the idolatrous love of many of these people for the old Union. The correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche* writes that the condition of the interior counties is not improved by the lapse of time. The people apprehend an immediate advance of the Northmen, *and traitors to the South evince their joy in every village and neighborhood.* The Unionists are making demonstrations in many of the northern counties, and even at Memphis there were exhibitions of joy on the arrival of the news from Beech Grove. Armed bands of JOHNSON'S and MAYNARD'S followers are prowling about in all directions through the mountains. In the remote counties, many have been shot at night in their own houses who adhered to the fortunes of the South."

The people who are here so malignantly denounced for their loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, are on the eve of the day of political redemption. The gallant army of liberation is already in the gorges of the Cumberland Mountain, and will soon be in the midst of the long-suffering population of the counties contiguous to Knoxville and Greeneville, and in possession, we trust, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. It is intimated that after the rout and demoralization of the army of CRITTENDEN and ZOLLICOFFER at Somerset, that the robber FLOYD has been detached from the camp at Bowling Green for service in East Tennessee. His force is stated at 9,000 men. One of his Brigadiers is the traitor JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, recently expelled, with the blast of ignominy upon his name, from the United States Senate. Next to the release of the Union population of East Tennessee, nothing could afford Gen. THOMAS more pleasure than to meet this brace of conspirators on the field of action. Cowards they may not be, but to generalship they have not the slightest pretension. Less capable than ZOLLICOFFER, and without one tithe of his daring and fearlessness, it is scarcely possible that they will be able to command sufficient respect from their already disheartened followers, to make so formidable a stand in open fight, as he did at Somerset. Let us not, however, too confidently underrate the number or desperation of their army, since a few days, or a fortnight at most, will tell the whole story of the conflict in East Tennessee.

Rebel Terminology.

There are three things in which the rebels have shown themselves proficient, viz.: stealing, lying and vituperation—and it is difficult to say which has played the most important part in the rebellion. But for the stolen arms with which FLOYD filled the Southern arsenals, thus arming the South "in spite of herself," as the Richmond *Enquirer* says, the lack of arms would have almost of itself been enough to have prevented the rebellion; and but for the amounts due their Northern creditors, which they evinced such an alacrity in first refusing to pay and then in confiscating, the sinews of war would have been unstrung. And the truism, that "He who steals will lie," was never more thoroughly illustrated. One would almost think that they had carried into all departments of morals, the same startling boldness and independence of thought, as they would call it—the same lack of sense and incapacity to reason, as it seems to us, which led them to assume, as the fundamental principle of government, that Slavery is the true foundation of freedom, and that they had thus arrived, also, at the belief of two other similar paradoxes, viz.: That stealing is the best foundation for honesty, and that lying is the corner-stone of truth.

In like manner they seem to have assumed that Billingsgate is the natural language of a gentleman. Have they not declared and asserted and proclaimed, that they were the cavaliers, the gentry, the aristocracy, who demeaned themselves in allowing their pure blood to be shed by Northern mercenary mudsills? And yet was there ever seen a whole community so absolutely given over to applying ill names and abusive epithets, as has been the whole community of secessia, if their newspapers are any test? It mattered not who or what they were speaking about, provided it was something Northern, it must have an abusive epithet attached to it. If President LINCOLN is spoken of, his name is always coupled with the epithets of "tyrant," or "beast," or "ape." That of Gen. SCOTT is always joined with "granny" or "imbecile." The National soldiers are either "mercenaries" or "cut-throats," or more probably both. Nothing can be presented to the thoughts of their Southern readers unless it has been first rolled in the mire of Southern abuse. We venture to say, that the adjectives in the language expressive of ill-will, of malice and hatred, and all the evil passions were never so thoroughly brought into use in the same space of time. If they were only aware of the remarkable capacity which the Spanish language has in this respect, we should almost expect to hear that a bill had been introduced into the Confederate Congress forbidding the use of any other dialect than the Castilian.

This universal vituperation is a sign not only of malignity but of weakness. We all of us have seen the same thing. Let a "little blackguard," who has been made to feel the superior force of one of his fellows, only get into some safe quarter, and how quickly does he begin to hurl the "parts of speech" at his late antagonist, and feels that he is squaring up that account the faster, the more he defiles his own lips. It is not wonderful that the rebels should thus call us names; that having given themselves up to the "twin relic of barbarism" they should have accustomed themselves to sinking below the tone of good society, and the rules of good breeding. This is to be one of the lessons which the South must be taught by this war, viz.: That to call a man abusive names does not make him what we choose to call him; that he may be a brave man, even though we call him a coward; may be a gentleman and an honest man, even though we call him a beast; may be a man, even though we call him a chattel.

Amnesty for State Prisoners—Secretary Stanton's Orders.

The TIMES, in advance of all other leading journals, yesterday gave to the public a most important order of the Secretary of War. It was an announcement that the crisis in our national distemper is passed; that the extraordinary measures and rigors exacted by the dangers of last year are no longer necessary; and that the military prisons are to be cleared of their inmates. Hereafter, we are told, no prisoners will be consigned to Forts Lafayette, McHenry and Warren, except for military offences, under a warrant of the Secretary of War.

The Administration need have as little doubt about the popularity of this step, as it has about its wisdom. There was a time not very distant, before the energies of the nation had been drawn out, disciplined, and properly directed, when danger was to be feared from the talk and treason of the disaffected, and serious mischief might have been done, had not some check been placed upon the labors of that class, especially among the wavering population of the Border States. At that moment the discretion of the Executive was judiciously exercised in the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain localities, and with respect to certain persons. It was one of those extreme measures, authorized by the Constitution in the extremity of the nation's peril, and justified by the momentary stage of unreadiness in which the insurrection caught the Government. It ceased, however, to be essential or politic when, with recovered strength, we were striking rebellion to the earth with blows reiterated, and always effective. Magnanimity, if nothing else, demands at this moment a restoration of the ordinary course of law in every community where war does not actually exist. As the suspension of the writ was a confession of weakness, so now its restoration is a confident assertion of power.

The country will receive this new measure with entire satisfaction. And in the paper announcing it, those who have yet failed to understand the real merits of the cause for which the Government is contending, will find the case so clearly and succinctly stated as to put controversy out of the question. Mr. STANTON has infinite skill in the framing of State papers. His orders are at once direct and eloquent, convincing and animating. The document we have just referred to is a fine specimen of his terse and exhaustive logic; while the congratulatory dispatches addressed to the heroes of Roanoke Island and Fort Henry, exhibit a tact in such matters resembling that of NAPOLEON.

THE LAST HOPE OF THE REBELS.—The spectre of European intermeddling in the American quarrel is laid. The advices received by the *Asia* show that both France and England decline to interfere, without the development of new chuses; and they, if events continue to move with their present velocity, are not likely to occur. The change of French sentiment in this particular is marked not only by the applause attending the allusion by the Emperor, in his address to the Legislative body, to the policy of non-interference, but by the signal change in the tone of the semi-official Press, previously clamorous for intervention. The project seems to be generally abandoned. In England not only has the Government signified its resolution to persevere in its neutrality, but popular demonstrations at Manchester and York, and the counsels of the leading journals, strongly support the Government policy. The last court card of the rebels has thus been played, and is trumped.

The significance of these intimations can only be appreciated when we reflect that they precede any knowledge of the splendid successes achieved, or immediately promised, by our army and navy. Both Cabinets formed their resolution at a moment when the war was lagging, and the blockade threatened to be perpetual. But we have changed all that. The rebellion is giving way at all points. Its leaders must, for some time, have realized their inability to protract the fight, unaided by that foreign friend whose coming they have from the first reckoned upon; and now when they know he comes not at all, and the loyal army is upon them everywhere, and always victoriously, and their coast is in possession of our boats and troops, and funds are exhausted, cotton is pent up, and corn-planting necessarily neglected, owing to absence of the farmer on military duty: with all these unmanageable evils to contend with, they must be prepared to consider terms of submission. There are, indeed, indications of a willingness to prepare their people for such a contingency. The exaggerated reports of the Union victories at Fort Henry and Roanoke, to which they gave currency; the abandonment of the obstinate denial that any Union sentiment exists in the South, and the confession that it is general and powerful in Tennessee and Northern Alabama; and lastly, the frank promptitude with which they offer to surrender all the National prisoners in their hands, are evidences not wholly inconclusive that they are cultivating a conciliatory temper. To such inclinations, the news brought by the *Asia* will give a mighty impulse.

HOMELY PATHOS.—The letters found in Fort Henry, and printed in the report of our special correspondent, yesterday, embraced a ludicrous mixture of blunt confession, and cheap and empty gasconade. They possibly amused our readers, while incidentally conveying some idea of how, and of what material, the legions of the enemy down South are improvised. But the following additional scrap of familiar correspondence, found in the same fort, after the Mississippi and other volunteers had "cut and run," is of a different order. It was written by a father in Mississippi to his two married sons in the volunteer service, and there is in it that, which, if not truly pathetic in style, ought, at least, to excite our sympathies, for the substance of its honest acknowledgment of the material and mental sufferings which follow political wrongdoing. A great crime has been committed by the wicked conspirators against a beneficent Government, and this plain and almost heart-broken planter in Mississippi confesses to his boys in the Confederate service, how the Lord of Hosts has forsaken the land and people upon whom is made to rest this heavy sin:

BEAR CREEK, MISS., Dec. 16, 1861.

To my boys Sammie and Thomas:

After a long silence, I will tell you some little news. I told C. D. MOORE to tell you that paper was very scarce in this wooden world. I went to Valdere to get this, and was glad to get it at 50 cents per quire.

The health of our country is pretty good. Crops are very short—corn and cotton—especially cotton; not quite half a crop, though it doesn't matter, as we can't get any money for it. For my part, I know not what we are to do; I haven't a red cent. My intention now is, to plant only about eight acres in cotton; that will make enough to buy or barter my groceries. *I fear, my children, we will not live to see as prosperous a time after this revolution as there was before it.* I often think of the language of our Saviour: "*Eli Eli, Lama Sabacthani?*—My God, why hast thou forsaken me?" *I verily believe all this calamity has come upon us for our wickedness. Religion is down like cotton*—not worth much—and, by the actions of good brethren, it might be bought for a mere trifle, though, if we were to judge from its sparseness, like salt, it would be worth $40 per sack. Oh, my God! *what will become of us!* Go, if you please, to the churchyard, and you will hear nothing but secular affairs, and war, war. Dull times everywhere. Money scarce; pork high—10 to 12½ cents per pound; salt the same; coffee $1 50 per pound, and none to be had at that; calico 30 to 50 cents per yard; domestics 20 to 25 cents per yard; sugar 6 to 12½ cents; molasses 30 to 40 cents, and everything in the same ratio.

I saw your wives not long since, all well, &c. You have heard of MARION'S death, I reckon. Poor fellow, he left a bereaved wife and two children. Give my kindest regards to friends, &c.

A. HEARN.

THE TREASURY BILL.—The amendments of the Senate were on Friday referred to the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, to be reported on at the next meeting of the House, which will be on Monday. The five per cent. deposit amendment, offered by Mr. FESSENDEN on Thursday, was adopted—which fact was inadvertently omitted by the telegraphic reporter.

Mail Robber Arrested.

BUFFALO, Friday, Feb. 14.

JOHN S. CORNING, a baggage-man on the New-York Central Railroad, was arrested yesterday charged with robbing the mails.

Suspension of Specie Payment by the Detroit Banks.

DETROIT, Friday, Feb. 14.

All the Banks in this city suspended specie payments to-day.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Probable Speedy Evacuation of Manassas.

THE END OF THE REBELLION NEAR

Desire of the Rebel Leaders for Foreign Arbitration.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 15.

THE EVACUATION OF MANASSAS PROBABLE.

It is believed here by military men that Manassas will be evacuated by the rebels, as Bowling Green has been. No doubt is entertained that the rebellion is thoroughly crushed.

THE MAILS IN TENNESSEE.

As soon as the State of Tennessee is released of the military despotism of the rebels, the carrying of the United States mails will be resumed on the old established routes, and the full blessings of Government restored to her loyal people.

THE REBELS WANT FOREIGN ARBITRATION.

It is very generally believed here that the recent message brought to our Government by a flag of truce from the rebels, was a proposition to refer the dispute between the contending Powers to foreign arbitration. The object is supposed to have been to get their proposition abroad through our newspapers and steamers! Our Government made no reply to the message, but is arbitrating the question in its own way, and has already decided.

GEN. FREMONT.

Notwithstanding the numerous predictions, not sent by your regular correspondent, that Gen. FREMONT was to have a command this week, no such fortune has happened to that General, nor does he now profess to have any definite prospects in regard to the future.

DR. RUSSELL SNUBBED.

Dr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, is in Washington. He was amazed yesterday on calling at the war office, to learn that Secretary STANTON was too busy to see him.

NO NEWS FROM FORT DONELSON.

Up to a late hour to-night the Government had not received any official report of the fall of Fort Donelson.

COL. WILCOX.

Mr. Senator CHANDLER has received a letter from Col. WILCOX who says that himself and other prisoners at Columbia, S. C., are in good health, and that their condition has been rendered comfortable by the clothing received from the United States authorities.

MAILS FROM PORT ROYAL, ETC.

The last steamer from Port Royal brought to New-York seventy thousand letters. Mr. JOHN M. G' PACKER has been appointed Postmaster at Ship Island.

EXCLUDED.

The *Mississippi Democrat*, and Los Angeles and California *Star*, have been suppressed from the mails, on the ground that they have been used for the purpose of overthrowing the Government, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy now at war against the United States.

WATER TRANSPORTS,

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 14.

Order in respect to water transports:

In order to know what means of transport can be had by the Government, and at what rates when required, immediate proposals by telegraph, for furnishing the following transports, will be received by the War Department.

1. Bargss, such as are used on the North River for transporting cattle.
2. Steam tugs and tow-boats.
3. Steamboats of any description adapted only for smooth waters.
4. Sea going vessels of every description.

The proposals should specify the description of vessels, tonnage and equipment, also the rate of charter per day, with crew and everything except coal, sea and war risks to be taken by the Government.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

A PHYSICAL AND A MORAL RESURRECTION—MR. STANTON'S HEALTH PERMANENTLY UNRELIABLE—THE "ONWARD" POLICY IN SEASON—THE FRENCH EMPEROR—SENATOR SUMNER'S ERROR.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1862.

A glorious day we have had at the National Capital. An atmosphere bright as youth, and inspiring as the presence of beauty, has enwrapped the earth; while an air, sweet as ever breathed over a bed of violets, sweeps from the warm South, as if to remind us of the love that once reached us from that land of flowers. This is the first utterance of Spring. All nature seems waked up from its Winter prison, and the fetters of the Frost King are turning to garlands of green, even while we gaze on the sudden miracle. Such a day does really breathe a soul under the ribs of death. It calls forth from houses their long pent-up inmates, and sends them abroad in crowds to brighten their eyes and flush their cheeks in the life-giving sunlight. The Spring-tide scene dispels for a moment the nightmare of care that treason, war and want have brought upon a once prosperous people; and Congressmen went up to the Capitol to-day, as if to a holiday reunion, and seemed willing to think that the immediate past was only a horrid dream and not an imperishable reality. Had you such a day in New-York? If not, then near as we are to Secessia, we are nearer to Heaven than you.

The moral world partakes of the regenerating spirit that is abroad in nature. Victory crowds upon victory, and the long array of triumphant banners that come in procession, bearing the tidings of our successful arms, render Washington now the most animated and cheering spot for patriots in all the area of the Republic. May no cloud ever obscure the reasserted flag, nor the dead stillness of treason cause its gallant folds to droop again while the continent has shores to be washed by the seas, or heaven has light to shed on the blessed. Such is my jubilee on this happy day of Spring-tide and victory. I pray you, let sentiment have one gasp in the mighty crush of facts in your columns.

The illness of Mr. STANTON is an unhappy circumstance at this time. He is imbued with great energy. He believes in striking quick and hard blows in the war; and now, that our armies have fairly turned the flanks of the enemy, in the East and in the West, it is not doubted that the *coup de grace* can be given to JEFF. DAVIS' wicked sham in a very short time. But ten thousand men can perform now what would have required forty thousand men four weeks ago; and what we want is no delay, but an "Onward to Richmond" cry, bursting from every regiment in our grand army. Never before was that cry reasonable and seasonable. It was the raving of fools and traitors always until this auspicious day. Secretary STANTON would be of immense service in throwing forward the full force of the Republic; but it is feared by many that he will not have the honor to accomplish this work. He was in robust health when he assumed the War Department. If he fails in three weeks from over-work and excitement, how can he sustain the more exacting duties that are evidently ahead? Mr. STANTON'S habit is full, his constitutional tendency is to apoplexy; he has been disabled before as now, and his friends have predicted the return of the stroke that has just disabled him. It would be a great disappointment to the country if these forebodings should be verified.

The speech of the French Emperor has made that monarch a multitude of ardent friends at Washington. It disappointed us all. It is not to be denied that the apprehension of an unfriendly note from that extraordinary man was almost universal, and the despondency in consequence was extreme. A great deal of the exasperating impatience that has characterized the conduct and language of the ultra-war party in Congress has sprung undoubtedly from this fear of the French Emperor's interference. England's course was scarcely thought of or cared for. She was recognized as the mere shadow of France, that was letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would." With LOUIS NAPOLEON'S approbation, England would have sprung at our throat like a bloodhound. With his disfavor, she will be the mildest-mannered of nations, and devoted to nothing so much as peaceful relations with the Government of the United States. Before any change can take place in the position of our foreign relations, we shall have strangled this rebellion; and the great old flag, with its *thirty-four* stars embazoned, will again be recognized in Europe, and on all seas and lands, as a power that no tyrant can trifle with. Let Senator SUMNER think of this; and let him drop, as a prophetic statesman should, his unwise proposition to degrade the rank of the Republic, and to strip off from the National flag any of the stars that has memoralized our greatness to the nations. YORK.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Division of Madison County—The Insurance Department—A Praiseworthy Regulation—The License Question.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 14, 1862.

The Committee of the Whole has before it a bill for the division of Madison County into two Jury Districts, and the holding of Courts in each, and the House is entertained by watching the progress of the "tempest in a teapot" which this measure has created in that region. The power of petitioning seems to be in full play thereabout, for ever since the session began the petitions have been pouring in, sometimes two or three per day, and sometimes forty and fifty. The members will certainly have a most exalted idea of the resources of that County in the matter of inhabitants, for verily they seem inexhaustible. Every new petition is now received with an incredulous smile of wonder at where the signers can come from. It is difficult to tell which side will carry with it the prestige of numbers.

The Committee on the Affairs of Cities reported unfavorably upon the bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell any lands in New-York City, to which the title of the Corporation is doubtful, and the bill was rejected.

Mr. ALVORD, of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported, in behalf of the Committee, a bill to abolish the Insurance Department. The same Committee have already reported bills to abolish the offices of Inspector of Gas-meters and the Superintendent of Weights and Measures. Mr. OGDEN, of the Canal Committee, reported a bill to abolish the office of Canal Appraisers, and to extend the powers of Canal Commissioners. These bills are all parts of a general programme to reduce the expenses of the State Administration by sweeping away a number of offices which are deemed unnecessary as separate departments, and to reduce their duties to the care of clerks in other more general departments; and from the temper of the House on retrenchment, there is reason to think that the plan will meet with general favor. Mr. SEYMOUR, in reporting favorably upon a bill in regard to war expenses in Buffalo, roiled the reverberations of Sumter's booming cannon clean up to the shores of Lake Erie, and the seat of the "Queen City of the West," in the most manniloquent manner, and carried the bill by assault over into the first Committee of the Whole.

Under the head of notices, Mr. MCLEOD gave notice of bills to regulate the health of the Metropolitan Police District, and to regulate New-York City railroad companies; Mr. CHILDS of a bill to authorize the laying of a railroad in Tenth-avenue and other streets of New-York City; and Mr. FUELPS of a bill to reduce the number of Directors in Gallatin Insurance Company, of New-York City.

Mr. DUTCHER made an effort to gain unanimous consent to introduce a resolution compelling members, when present, to answer to their names upon the first call of the roll, under pain of contempt, and inability to vote upon any bill until purged of that contempt. The resolution is a most capital one, and ought by all means to pass. Such a resolution was in force here at the last session, I think—at all events at one of the previous sessions—and was found very useful in saving time, and compelling dodging members to put themselves upon record. There are two classes of these dodgers—those who are willing to vote finally, but want first to find out which way the majority vote, so as to be on upon the popular side, and those who want to avoid putting themselves upon the record at all. The last class are only reached by a call of the House, but such a resolution as the one above mentioned would bring up the first class with a round turn, and, beside saving time, would tend to compel members to vote more entirely upon their own convictions. Mr. TALLMAN introduced the bill, of which he gave notice a few days since, to repeal the act of the Legislature of 1860, incorporating what is popularly known as the belt railroad. Mr. MCCABE introduced a bill legalizing the acts of the Common Council in regard to certain contracts with MICHAEL TRACY for street cleaning, and it was sent to the Committee on Affairs of Cities. Mr. REDDINGTON, of St. Lawrence, called up his resolutions upon the Excise Laws and the proposed amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, and referring the whole subject to a select Committee of five, and made quite a strong speech in favor of the reference. He claimed that this matter had been referred to this House and that they were in duty bound to give it careful attention, and that, furthermore, the reference of such matters to a Select Committee was a very common course, and that there was nothing in this peculiar subject upon which opposition to the proposed investigation can be fairly based. Mr. MCMULLEN, of Kings, moved resolutions as a substitute for those of the gentleman from St. Lawrence, looking to the amendment of the excise and license law and the appointment of Commissioners of License, and the discovery of the sentiment of the people in the various districts in regard to the granting of licenses within them. An attempt was made to get the "previous question" upon this resolution but it failed. Mr. PRICE then replied to Mr. REDDINGTON, giving his reasons for opposing a Select Committee. He thinks that a reference to a Select Committee involves the committal of the whole subject to those who have prejudged it, and he proceeded to demonstrate in detail how it must be so. Mr. PAYNE, of Wayne, replied, contending that precedent was in favor of the appointment of Select Committees, and that the only question is, whether the subject is important enough to demand a Select Committee. He thought it was most certainly, and that the whole argument amounted to a piece of ingenious special pleading, and nothing more. Mr. ALVORD replied, stating his position, and saying that he was opposed to what he called clap-trap argument. He is opposed to any legislation upon questions involving moral reforms, and wanted the whole matter left entirely with the community at large, to frown down or encourage, as they please. Fighting fire with moral suasion has not been considered very wise policy heretofore, and I am in doubt whether even its indorsement by the honorable gentleman can galvanize this dead dogma into vitality again. Positive evils require positive and active remedies, and why is it wise to disregard, in moral reforms, remedies which in every other case are always resorted to? The debate was still further prolonged by Messrs. PAYNE, REDDINGTON and PHELPS, and the previous question was ordered. The question was first taken upon the substitute proposed by Mr. MCMULLEN, which was lost by a vote of 56 to 62. Mr. SMITH, of New-York, moved to reconsider the motion. Mr. MCMULLEN then moved to lay it upon the table. The vote taken first, "*viva voce*," seemed to be in favor of the motion. A count was then called and the motion declared lost, by the casting vote of the Speaker. Doubt was expressed, and the ayes and noes were called, when it was lost by a vote of 57 to 53.

Mr. MCMULLEN then moved to adjourn, and the ayes and noes were called, when it was found that the motion was carried by a vote of 63 to 53, and the House was declared adjourned until to-morrow morning.

In the Senate, this morning, most of the session was occupied in the discussion of bills in Committee of the Whole. None of the bills discussed demand especial notice. Mr. PAYNE, however, gave notice of a bill recommending the holding of a State Convention to frame a new State Constitution. The Senate is ahead of the House in its business, and cannot accomplish much until bills are passed, and sent up for its action. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 15.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

Amending the charter of the Long Island Railroad.

Repealing the Union-street, Brooklyn, act.

Amending the act altering the map of the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. ROBERTSON'S bill regulating concert saloons in the City of New-York was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The bill for the preservation of game in the Counties of Suffolk and Queens was reported favorably.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. BENEDICT—Preventing frauds in the opening of streets and avenues in the City of New-York.

By Mr. BRADELL—Empowering Railroad Companies to employ a police force.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PHELPS—Reducing the number of Directors of the Gallatin Fire Insurance Company.

Also, perpetuating the testimony of foreign witnesses.

By Mr. CASE—Suppressing intemperance, and regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

By Mr. CHILDS—Authorizing the construction of a railroad in Tenth-avenue, forty-second-street, and other avenues in the City of New-York.

By Mr. J. C. DAVIS—Amending the charter of the Long Island Railroad.

By Mr. SAXE—To prevent and punish bribery and corruption at elections.

By Mr. BENEDICT—For the enforcement of the demands against ships and vessels.

By Mr. SEYMOUR—Providing for the collection of demands against canal-boats.

On motion of Mr. CODDINGTON, the bill authorizing the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York to sell certain lands was referred back to the Committee.

A resolution to hold evening sessions, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays was adopted.

Mr. REDDINGTON called up the excise resolution question, the pending question being a reconsideration of the vote against the amendment offered by Mr. MCMULLEN.

The motion to reconsider was lost and the original resolutions for the appointment of a select committee, were adopted by 53 to 4.

Mr. MCMULLEN moved that the Select Committee appointed under the resolution thus adopted be discharged from further consideration of the subject, and the same be referred to the Committee on the "Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties." Laid over.

Mr. PRYNE called up the resolutions congratulating the country on the recent victories, and spoke in favor of their adoption.

On motion of Mr. ALVORD, the resolution was laid on the table to wait for other victories.

Mr. TRACY called up the resolution favoring the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGHT from the Senate of the United States.

Mr. PRINGLE moved an amendment, expressing the pleasure of the Legislature in the action of the Senate in expelling Mr. BRIGHT.

Mr. MCLEOD offered an amendment tendering the thanks of the Assembly to PRESTON KING for his vote.

Mr. PRINGLE accepted the amendment.

A warm debate ensued.

Mr. MCLEOD denounced Senator HARRIS.

Messrs. ALVORD, LUDDINGTON and PORTER justified Mr. HARRIS for his vote.

Mr. OGDEN made an energetic speech against the amendment. If we are to vote here to approve or disapprove of the action of Senators, he would carry it further, and approve the action of Senator KING in voting against the legal tender clause in the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. MCLEOD, in a speech denouncing "doughfaces," withdrew his amendment in order to invite a vote on the resolution of Mr. PRINGLE.

Mr. ALVORD indignantly denounced the allusion to "doughfaces," and declared his determination to bring the question raised to an issue. He renewed the amendment offered by Mr. MCLEOD, in order to get a vote upon it.

Mr. MURPHY stood upon vindication of the Democratic Party of the country, asserting that two-thirds of them were in the army. The army of the Potomac was composed of Democrats, and one of the brightest lights in the Cabinet of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, (Secretary STANTON,) on whom the hopes of the country now rest, was a member of the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN. He warmly justified Mr. HARRIS for his vote in the Bright case, and moved to lay the subject on the table.

The vote on this motion stood, yeas 42; nays 41.

The SPEAKER voted "nay," and the motion was lost.

Mr. LEAMY moved an amendment to the resolution declaring WENDELL PHILLIPS, FRED. DOUGLAS, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, HORACE GREELY, HENRY WARD BEECHER, and other parties not mentioned in the resolution as "traitors."

The amendment was ruled out of order.

After a further exciting discussion on the resolution the Assembly adjourned.

The Pat. Mathews' Case.

CORONER'S INQUEST—TESTIMONY OF HENRY D. FELTER AND KATE SMITH—THE EXAMINATION NOT CLOSED.

The circumstances connected with the affray in which PATRICK MATHEWS was mortally wounded on the morning of the 6th inst. were, yesterday, made the subject of investigation by Coroner RANNEY. The proceedings were conducted in the upper room of the dead-house at the City Hospital. After the jury had looked upon the remains, which had been subjected to a *post-mortem* examination by Dr. ROOSA, of the City Hospital, they were delivered to the friends of the deceased. The first witness examined was

Henry D. Felter, of No. 62 West Thirty-eighth-street—He deposed that he went sleigh-riding with James Fitzpatrick on the night of the 5th; they stopped at Stryker's Bay an hour or more; afterward they went to Strauckmann's Hotel; at Stryker's Bay witness met Mathews in the bar-room; he was asked by Mathews to take a woman named Kate Smith back to the City; at first he objected, and suggested that Mr. Fitzpatrick, his companion, was more competent to perform the duties of gallant; Mathews would not be satisfied with the refusal, and finally the witness consented to take charge of Miss Smith; on their way back to the City, when they reached Fifty-first-street, Miss Smith was thrown from the sleigh, and the witness picked her up; she complained that she had been insulted by some men while she was lying upon the snowbank; while she was relating her grievance, one of the prisoners—Whiston—came up, caught the reins, jumped into the sleigh, and struck the witness in the face. The witness clutched Whiston, and threw him upon the ground, holding him until the police came; during the time he was so engaged he heard some one call "Pat," and soon afterward heard Mathews say that he was stabbed; the witness was present when Mathews was taken to the station house; he had been drinking a little, but was not intoxicated; Mathews was the only one of the party who was under the influence of liquor; previous to Miss Smith's falling out, Mathews was riding in a sleigh behind witness; during the ride, the conduct of the witness toward Miss Smith was free from improprieties, and he had made use of no unseemly language.

Kate Smith, residing at No. 111 Spring-street, testified that she first met Mathews at Pennoyer's, on the morning of the 6th; she left Stryker's Bay in company with Fitzpatrick and Felter, in a sleigh; she was thrown out below the Central Park; when she recovered herself, she stepped aside and stood a few seconds in the street; one of the prisoners, whom she recognized as John Reynolds, came toward her and used improper language; two other men stood near him, but they did not speak; the witness called the Police as soon as Reynolds addressed her; when the scuffling was in progress, she saw Alice Grey go toward the combatants; the witness turned her head to see where Alice was going, and saw a knife in the hands of Reynolds; she then approached Mathews close enough to lay her hands upon his shoulders, and saw Reynolds make a thrust toward Miss Grey's side with a knife; Miss Grey immediately said that she was stabbed, and Mathews falling down called out that he was murdered; the witness saw blood all over Mathews when he fell; he rose, and attempted to go to his sleigh, when he fell again; soon afterward, the officers arrived, and took the entire party to the Twenty-second Precinct Police Station.

No other witnesses were ready for examination, and the Coroner adjourned the case until Monday, at 10 o'clock.

Dr. ROOSA found, upon his *post-mortem* examination, that the internal organs of the deceased were in a perfectly healthy state, and that death had resulted from the wounds.

The proceedings yesterday excited a lively interest among the friends of Mathews, who filled the little room to an uncomfortable degree.

Serious Illness of Mrs. Ex-Governor Pennington of New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 15.

Mrs. PENNINGTON, wife of the Ex-Governor, is dangerously ill of typhoid fever. But little hopes are entertained of her recovery. Dr. PARKER of New-York, and Dr. PENNINGTON are in attendance day and night. Complications of bilious and typhoid fever are very prevalent in this section.

Paper Mill Burned.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 15—11:20 A. M.

The paper mill of CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN & Co., at Cohoes, took fire this morning, and is still burning.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 15.

Arrived, steamer *Orizaba*, from Panama.

There is no news to-day of any importance.

Death of Hon. Wm. Appleton.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

Hon. WM. APPLETON died this morning, aged 75 years.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 15, 1862.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, 1867	90	22 Bank of N. Y.	84⅜
26,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	89⅞	124 New-York Cen. R.	82
500 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. Yearly	88	457 do	82⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. ⅓ Yrly.	88	100 do	82⅛
2,000 do	88⅛	350 do	82⅛
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	80	300 do	82⅛
9,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ c. N.	98⅞	150 do	82⅛
27,000 do	98⅞	50 do	82⅛
500 Ohio State 6s, '60,	90⅝	50 do	82⅛
1,000 Ill. Canal Reg. 6s	79	375 Erie Railway Pref.	58⅜
1,000 Ill. Coup. Bds, '69	80⅜	200 do	58
2,000 Ill. Coup. Bds, '77	81	100 do	58⅛
11,000 Ill. War Loan	77⅞	50 Hudson River R.	38⅜
1,000 Mich. State 6s	81⅜	100 Harlem Railroad	12⅝
6,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	48⅜	11 Erie Railway	35
24,000 do	48⅜	100 do	34⅜
20,000 Missouri State 6s	44⅜	550 do	34⅜
8,000 do	44⅜	200 do	34⅜
51,000 do	44⅜	50 do	34⅝
5,000 do	44½	100 do	34⅜
10,000 do	44⅜	150 do	34⅜
6,000 do	44⅜	200 do	34⅜
1,000 do	44⅜	300 Mich. Cen. R. R.	53
8,000 Mo. 6s, ins. to H. & St. J. Railroad	55	146 do	52⅜
1,000 Lou. State 6's	62½	100 do	52⅜
500 Cal. State 7's	83	300 do	52⅜
2,000 N. Y. S. 5's, '74	99⅜	50 do	52⅜
500 City 6's, '87	100	100 do	52⅝
1,500 N. Y. Cen. 6's	98	15 do	52⅝
1,000 do	98⅛	250 M. S. & N. R. R.	21⅜
9,000 do	98⅛	250 do	21⅜
35,000 E. R. 3d m. bds.	3 9⅝	50 do	21⅜
10,000 E. R., 4th m. bds.	84½	50 M. So. & N. I. G. Sk.	42⅜
5,000 do	85	575 do	42⅜
3,000 Hud. R. s. f. bds.	102	20 do	42⅜
1,000 H. R. 3d m. bds.	85½	50 Panama Railroad	115
1,000 Harlem 1st M. B.	100⅜	35 do	115⅜
6,000 Har. R. 3d M. B.	73	50 Ill. Central R. Scrip.	59
10,000 Mich. C. s ₰c. 1st M. S'g F. C. Bs	100	200 do	58⅜
4,000 do	s10.100	150 do	58⅝
5,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₰c. B	98	50 do	s60 58⅝
6,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	70	350 do	opg 82⅛
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	92⅝	300 do	b2o 82⅜
1,000 Han. & St. Jos. R.	35	150 do	b30 82⅛
8,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	76½	50 do	s30 82⅛
5,250 T. & W. 2d Co. ad.	54	50 do	b45 82⅛
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	100	50 do	b20 82⅛
5,000 do	93⅞	150 do	p & c 82⅝
3,000 N. J. Cen. 1st m.	106⅛	50 do	44⅜
1,000 Long Dock Bds.	95	100 do	s15 44⅜
12 Am. Ex. Bank	80	100 do	s15 44⅜
18 do	80½	800 do	44⅜
10,000 Amer. Gold	b73.104⅛	300 do	b5 44⅜
10,000 do	b15.104⅛	200 do	b30 44⅜
5,000 do	s30.104⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	54⅜
15,000 do	b30.104⅝	200 do	s10 54⅜
65,840 do	104⅜	50 do	b30 54⅜
50 Pac. Mail Steam. Co	99⅜	50 do	b30 54⅜
250 do	s60 99⅜	50 do	54⅜
50 do	b30 100	275 Chic., B. & Q. R.	62
50 do	s10 99⅜	100 do	b30 62
425 do	99⅜	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	20

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	90⅛	$1,000 Goshen Br'ch Bs.	87
10,000 do	90⅛	105 Pac. M. St. Co ex d.	94⅞
7,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	89⅞	25 do	94⅝
10,000 do	b30 90	50 do	b10 94⅝
1,000 do	b5 90	50 do	s30 94⅝
15,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	80	10 N. Y. Cen R. p. & c.	82
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. ⅓ Yrly.	87⅜	100 do b10 p. & c.	82
25,000 Tr'y 7.3-10 ₰c. N.	99⅞	200 Erie R. Pref.	s30 57⅜
600 do	99	200 do	s30 57⅜
6,000 Missouri State 6s.	44⅜	50 do	58
2,000 Mo. State 6s, ls. to H. & St. Jo. R.	54⅜	25 Hud. River R.	38
1,000 Ill. Co'pon Bs.	62 80⅜	100 Reading Railroad	42
1,000 do	80⅜	50 Mich. Cen. R.	52⅜
4,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	48⅜	50 do	b30 53
1,000 E. R. 3d M. B's '83	96	25 do	52⅞
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. B's.	86⅛	50 Panama Railroad	115⅜
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	76⅜	5 do	116
5,000 American Gold	104⅛	50 Ill. Cen. R. scrip.	s30 58⅜
10,000 do	s10.104⅜	50 do	59
40,000 do	b30.104⅜	150 Gal. & Chic. R.	68
		20 M. & P. du C. 2d Pref.	53

SATURDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

A large business was done at the Stock Board this morning, and on nearly all departments of the list. The advance of yesterday induced some considerable realizations in Missouris, Tennessees, New-York Central, Erie and some of the Western Roads, and prices at one time had quite a heavy appearance, after opening, on New-York Central, with a further advance of ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. on the best sales of yesterday. The Railway Bonds were firm and in demand; Pacific Mail steady, and Gold active at 104⅜@104⅝ ₰ cent., finally closing easier at 104⅛@⅜. At the Second Board the reaction of the morning was partially recovered on most of the Railway shares, with a large advance on Illinois Central, which nearly touched 60 ₰ cent., on the prospect, it is supposed, of the reopening of the free navigation of the Mississippi by our rapidly advancing armies. New-York Central again sold at 82, subsequently falling off to 81⅞, at which 600 or 700 shares were taken, and 81⅞ finally paid; Erie closed 34⅛; Toledo 44⅛ ₰ cent.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	84½	Chatham	65
Manhattan	116	Bank of N. America	75
Union	85	Hanover	60
America	96	Metropolitan	85
City	1.4	Nassau	80
Greenwich	120	St. Nicholas	75
Merchants' Exch'ge	72	Marine	89
Commerce	70¾	New-York County	80
Mechanics' Bk. Ass'n	75	Importers' and Trad.	92½
Ocean	65	Park	92½
American Exchange	70¼		

The following are the prices bid at the close of the morning Board for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	98⅛	N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	86⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	108	P. R. 7 ₰c. guar. by Mo.	98
Erie firsts, '68	106⅜	Ill Cen. ₰c., '72	92⅝
Erie thirds '83	96	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₰c.	90⅜
Erie fourths, '80	84⅜	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ₰c. '70	43⅜
Erie fifths, '88	76	L. C. & M. L. G. bs	17
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	79	Ch. & N. W. s. f.	86
Hudson firsts, '69	106⅜	Ch. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	45
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	102	Ch. & N. W. seconds	13⅜
Hudson thirds, '76	85	Han. & St. J. firsts	53
Hudson convert. '67	76	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	106⅛
Harlem firsts, '69-73	100⅜	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds	102⅜
Harlem seconds, '64	94	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99⅞
Harlem thirds, '68	73	Del. Lack. & West. firsts	103
Mich. Cen. 8 ₰c. '69-72	98⅜	Del. Lack. & Wes. sec'ds.	95⅜
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₰c. '82	100	Cl. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	84
Mich. So. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₰c.	86⅛	Mil. & P. Du C. seconds p.	53
Mich. So. seconds	70	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st m.	89
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₰c.	86⅛	Toledo & Wab. firsts	76⅜
Ch. Bur. & Q. 8 ₰c. firsts	98	Toledo & Wab. seconds	45⅛
Northern Ind. firsts	89⅜	T. & W. in. bs. coup. at.	45

The Earnings of the Erie Railway were, for the month of

January, 1862	$695,606 98
Earnings, January, 1861	404,507 55
Increase	$291,099 43

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE COUPONS DUE THE 19TH INSTANT, ON THE U. S. 7 30-100 Treasury Notes, will be cashed immediately upon presentation to

THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR SPECIE BY THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT and sold by THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 15—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—John Weeks, wife, child and infant, Mr. Latilla and sister, David Baird, John Sheock, Edward Smith, J. N. Finlay, R. Brown, Miss Alice Conway, Edward Montenlin, M. Arias, M. Z. Amora, R. T. Soler, T. Tauregud, K. McLea, wife and child, A. P. Pallott, R. O. Cordling, R. S. Rickey, Joseph Moore, St. George Tucker, M. J. Hastnell, Joseph Morris, T. B. Taylor and child, and others in the steerage. Specie, $283,523.

FEB. 15—*In steamship Hansa, for Bremen*, &c.—Carroll Livingston, Charles Roulet, J. H. Sheafe, Fr. Voelker, J. Ballin, all of New-York; Morris Michael, lady and 4 children, Missouri; Carl Lidle, Illinois; Math. Kersch, Theodore Weber, Baltimore; A. Martin, Mr. Dubois, both of New-York; Ambrose Keogh, Buffalo; Miles Laughlin, Buffalo; Charles Herrmann, Philadelphia; Edw. Strauss, G. Bertling, New-York; Theodore Schafer, Staten Island, and 51 in the steerage—Total, 73. $236,000 in specie.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 15—*In steamship Asia, from Liverpool*—J. F. Howard, F. de Loynes, lady and suit, Mrs. Sherwell, Mr. and Mrs. Virolet, Miss I. Dows, Rev. Geo. Hills and lady, Rev. H. Hill, E. Watkins, I. G. Clarke, Mr. Gate, Mr. Bartholomew, L. Tacobus, Mr. Meyer, C. S. Blake, Mr. Partridge, M. Schiff, Mr. Holgate, Mr. Billings, Rev. J. S. Martin, Mr. Gausche, L. M. Rogers, E. G. Mantz, F. B. Dean, E. Granier, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Brandan, Mr. Braun, Mr. Grewcock, Mr. Meakin, Mr. Debost, Mr. Lafowecash, Mr. Howell, Mr. McFarlane, D. McKay, Mr. King, Mr. Rowland, Mr. Turner, Thos. Hemer and brother, Mr. Crandall, Mr. Dusell, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Mr. McKay, Mr. Snyder, Mr. Brush.

From Queenstown—Mr. Goldenburgh, Mr. Todhunter, Cronin, Mr. Dupont, Hon. P. M. Kongnet, Minister of Crown Lands, Canada, and lady.

In bark Morning Star, from St. Jago—Capt. Potter late of bark Maryland, lost at Inagua.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 53 | Sun sets.... 5 36 | Moon rises.... 8 13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 44 | Gov. Island. 9 33 | Hell Gate.... 10 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 15.

Cleared.

Steamers Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Kennebec, Garton, Philadelphia, F. Perkins. ships Charter Oak, Carver, Port Royal, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Dreadnought, Samuels, Liverpool, Dayton & Co.; Geo. Washington, Cummings, Bath, Me., Nesmith & Sons; Rapid, Dunham, Melbourne, Mallier, Lord & Cornell.

Barks Ligure, (Ital.,) Bergmann, Cork, master; Rosehall, (Br.,) Mennie, Queenstown, H. & F. W. Meyer & Co.; Philena, Hall, Portland, Miller & Houghton; Thomas Bayne, (Br.,) Howell, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; L'Anversois, (Bel.,) Clayes, Antwerp, Boonen, Graves & Co.; Mary C. Dyer, Fickett, Nuevitas, Peck & Church.

Brigs A. B. Cook, Perkins, St. Croix, W. I., B. P. Sherman; Judge Hathaway, Lord, Cardenas, C. & E. J. Peters; Tornado, Tibbetts, Portland, Yates, Porterfield & Co.; A levela, Reid, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Scotland, Frances, Barbadoe, E. T. Smith; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, Tuc

FINANCIAL SCHEME FOR THE GOVERNMENT

A Plan to Meet the Wants of the Treasury.

Argument for a National Bank—The Principles Upon Which the Bank Should be Organized and Conducted.

CHARLES GOULD, Esq., read the following interesting paper, last week, before the Geographical and Statistical Society:

THE WANTS OF THE TREASURY.

It is universally admitted that our National finances are in a condition requiring not more immediate and radical changes than the adoption of some fixed and determined policy, founded in reason, and guided, to some extent at least, by the dearly-bought experience of the financial world. Until a recent period the United States have enjoyed unbounded prosperity, and have carelessly received and recklessly squandered their National wealth and revenue, without apparent injury or inconvenience. But they have no financial system worthy the name, seeking to strengthen while it husbands the resources, and making available the wealth of the people, for the sure though tardy advent of commercial revulsions and the exhausting prodigalities of war. Of the present it is enough to say, that a single year of a half-waged war finds the credit of the United States most seriously impaired, its securities at an increasing discount, specie payments everywhere suspended, exchanges ruinously unequal, business curtailed, and confidence, the parent of credit, destroyed or replaced by distrust and discredit.

The remedy for these vast and increasing evils is being sought in many ways. Thus far some of them have been temporarily averted by the issue of the demand Treasury notes of the United States; and it is supposed that the day may be still further deferred by the impending Congressional action. Without pausing here to discuss or characterize the proposed legislation, it suffices to say, that while no safer or more uniformly valuable paper currency can be imagined than the notes of the United States, payable on demand, issued in moderate amounts, and secured by an ample and wisely-planned system of taxation; yet such a currency presupposes a state of national finances which cannot be permanent. It is to be hoped impossible that the United States should be, for any great length of time, so much in need of money as to compel them to resort to the expedient of creating a currency in order to pay their debts. Sooner or later, and the sooner the better, the demand notes of the United States will be paid; and when this currency is withdrawn, some other medium, entitled to universal confidence, and equally available, must be found to supply its place.

How shall a safe and permanent currency, sufficient in amount, not too abundant, and equal in value over the entire Union, be supplied?

It will be the aim of this paper to propose a plan which, it is confidently believed, will strengthen the nation and its citizens alike, and continue forever to supply the wants now so keenly felt in every commercial transaction of the Government and its citizens, from the weightiest to the most indifferent, and in every State in the Union alike.

It is a plan for a National Bank, founded in some degree on the financial experience of the English nation, which, extending through centuries of time, and every degree of national and individual financial inflation and depression, supplies an illustration and an argument in favor of the plan herein proposed.

Strong prejudices exist in many minds against a large National Bank. Those prejudices arise, in a great degree, from the peculiar management and the insolvency of the last United States Bank. It should be remembered that, had that institution been closed and its business settled at the time the charter from the United States expired, the debts would have been promptly paid, and a large part, if not the whole, of the capital returned to the stockholders.

The vast money power which such an institution necessarily possesses, is often urged against it; and the question presents itself, whether the possible evil of a money power is greater than the real good we derive from its existence. There is no power which cannot be abused. Even in our nicely-balanced system of government, the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial, have each at times assumed powers which many felt were beyond Constitutional limits. Nevertheless we must have these coordinate branches of government. We cannot admit that we are so far behind other nations, (England, for example,) that we cannot, like England, avail ourselves of a great and wisely-planned good, without using the power as an engine of greater evil.

Still another objection to a National Bank is found in the force with which theories of banking, founded on State laws and institutions, are presented. The New-York system is especially urged as having been tried and found safe in times of great alarm. It is true, that in the State of New-York this system has worked well; but it is equally true, that in Illinois it has been a failure; and it would have been a failure in that State on the first financial pressure, had no rebellion occurred. The larger part of the banking capital of the State of New-York is in the City of New-York; and the centre of exchanges being in the City, capital concentrates there. The City banks have very few bills in circulation, and the result is that the country banks, which depends for profits on their circulation, issue that circulation without fear, as the City banks are always ready to redeem, and, for a reasonable time, hold the bills of the banks of which they keep the accounts, charging interest on the debit balances, however small, and allowing no interest on credit balances, however large. Excepting in New-England, there is no such commanding centre where redemptions are made when needed. As a system for the entire Union, we can draw no proper parallel from the success of the plan in New-York.

None can suppose that all banks will be well managed; but, in the review of the last twenty years, how few there are which have not paid their liabilities in full, exceeding those which, within the last year, have become bankrupt; and, so far as we are advised, every one of these has been organized on a system similar to that of New-York. The bankruptcy of these institutions was inevitable, for they had no commercial paper on which to rely; and when the prices of their stocks, pledged as security, began to fall in the market, the whole public knew, as well as the bank officers, that their bills were not worth par. This being known, the evil increased with its own action, and millions of dollars of securities were thrown upon the market, each sale aggravating the panic, and increasing the depression in price. Fortunately there was a great variety of State stocks held as security, and the fall in price was divided among the different stocks. Had the security been of one kind—even if it were confined to the Stock of the United States—the fall in price of each particular kind of stock would have been greater. And were the system now proposed in full operation over the country, no one can foretell how disastrous would be the effects, not only upon mercantile credit and upon property, but more fatal than both of these combined, upon the credit of the United States, of a commercial revulsion.

It is idle to imagine that the business, complex in character and immense in amount of so vast a country, can continue to be carried on successfully without some controlling and equalizing power. The several crises of the last twenty-five years have shown conclusively, that an institution which can supply currency in just the changing amount which commerce demands; which can make that currency available at par in every part of the country; and which can keep the price of exchange at a low rate between remote places, would be productive of inestimable good, and will very soon be indispensable. The mode in which the capital of a bank is found or collected together will be seen by the manner in which the banks have received their capital. When the first of the present banks in the City of New-York—the Bank of New-York—was organized, the first installment was paid in coin and current funds, and the remainder of the capital was paid by the banks discounting business notes, which were passed to the credit of the stockholder, and his check given on the same bank for the installment. So, when the next bank was organized, and its capital was paid, money was at the credit of the subscribers in the bank of New-York; and for the first installment, each subscriber gave his check on that bank, or paid in that bank's notes. Subsequent installments were paid out of subsequent discounts, and the capital of the bank, originally consisting of a small amount of coin and a large proportion of commercial bills receivable, continued to be of the same character, and must ever be the same. These bills receivable, to be capital, must be drawn against merchandise.

Credit is the life of commerce; for, without credit, commerce would cease to exist. We may and do find evils growing out of the use of individual credit; but those do not outweigh the good. We may and do find the same evils in the action of the banks; but they are less than the benefits derived from these institutions; and whatever evils may be imagined as the result of a National Bank, its existence would deprive the local institutions, in a great measure, of their power for evil; and the evils would be less from the one than from the many.

In many respects, the charter of the United States Bank is what is needed now. The rocks on which that institution made shipwreck can now be plainly seen, and a few simple restrictions will prevent a similar catastrophe.

I. The power of issuing currency should be very gradually transferred exclusively to the National Bank; local or State institutions becoming merely banks of deposit and discount. This can be done, without any shock to business, by requiring the present banks to diminish the amount of their circulating notes; so that, on the 1st day of January, 1864, there shall be ten per cent. less than now, and the same amount of decrease annually will withdraw that circulation in about twelve years from this time. No new bank should be allowed to issue its own circulating notes; but the United States Bank should supply, on fair terms, such circulating notes as any sound bank can circulate and redeem, ample security being given to the National Bank. This plan is adopted in England, where the local banks pay a small amount per annum for the notes which they keep in circulation.

In England, this plan of withdrawing other circulation has worked admirably, and there is no reason to doubt that a National Bank, with this privilege, can be managed as well, be equally beneficial to the Government and the people, and be as safe in this country as the Bank of England.

1. A National Bank can only be prosperous when the mercantile community thrive; and every measure of the bank will be with an eye to the good of the community; for only in that way can the bank succeed. This truth is a perpetual security that no course will be taken by the bank which is not for the real and permanent good of the community. In this fact, we have a sure guaranty against an abuse of power which enhances our faith in the propriety of an immediate charter of a National Bank.

Local institutions can and do, frequently, make rash ventures, in the hope of great gain, and the result often is seen in serious losses.

2. Local bank-notes are not worth par at distant points, and bank-note currency should be of equal and full value in every place.

The National Bank will stand far better, and its currency be of more real value to itself and to the country, if, as in England, the word bank-note should mean nothing but the full value of the amount expressed, wherever it is used. This discount on bank-notes, though generally a small per centage, amounts to an enormous sum annually; and it should be remembered that the banks themselves are generally sharers in the profit which results from the purchase of their own notes for less than one hundred cents on the dollar.

What the banks and the bank-note purchasers gain, the people lose. If our merchants and corporations, who receive large amounts of what are called uncurrent notes, will calculate the annual sum which they pay as discount on these notes, they will find the amount much larger than is generally believed; and if the public would but realize that all this loss necessarily, by little and little, is taken from their pockets, they will be glad to procure, even at great cost, if need be, currency sufficient in amount for the purposes of commerce and of every-day life, which shall always be used at par.

3. In no other way can the amount of circulating notes be adapted to the changing wants of the people. The local banks, as at present organized, in many cases issue and withdraw their promises to pay just as suits their individual interests. There is no possible standard by which to regulate the amounts in use. But if the issue of circulation was confined to one bank, and that large enough to supply the wants of the nation, the rule would be plain, and the result precisely what it should be. Let the bank be managed on the principles here suggested, and the amount of bills receivable will be just equal to the wants of the people, varying precisely with those wants. The laws of supply and demand, with good management in the institution, will certainly accomplish this result, and in no other mode can it be accomplished.

The chief dependence for the total liabilities of a bank is its bills receivable. In a well-managed institution, bills receivable and the cash on hand are the exact equivalent of its liabilities, any surplus in the means being the profits of the bank. This basis, too, is fluctuating in amount, but it should be remembered that the amount varies in precise accordance with the laws of trade—exactly with the demand. When transactions are large, the volume of promissory notes corresponds in amount, and the circulation of the Bank increases. When business contracts, promissory notes decrease, and the issue of the bank decreases. And this increase and decrease is, if banking be well managed, exactly what commerce demands for its permanent good. Unlike local and comparatively small institutions, a large national regulator is enabled to guard and to sustain a well-regulated and permanent commerce, by its wise adaptation to changing amounts of trade; now checking speculations, and again encouraging increased traffic.

4. The perpetual rivalry which existed between the United States Bank and the State institutions would in a great measure cease, and thus one great source of trouble under the late United States Bank would be removed.

II.—The use of the credit or means of the bank should be restricted in,

1. No loan or advance of money, other than the purchase of exchange and the discount of commercial paper, should be made by the bank, excepting loans upon bullion; and these loans must be made for a fixed time—not payable on demand.

2. No merchandise, stocks or bonds of any character should be purchased by the bank; no advances should be made upon anything to be sold, either at the place of making the advance or elsewhere.

3. No commission or charge, other than the regular rate of interest or exchange, should be made for any transaction.

4. No note or obligation, or bill of exchange, should be drawn or issued by the bank, unless payable on demand.

5. No letters of credit, nor anything of that character, should be issued by the Bank.

6. No note should be received as collateral security to any note discounted, unless the collateral note be due at or before the maturity of the note discounted.

7. No note should be discounted which is not a *bona fide* business note, given for the purchase of stocks, or money or merchandise, and which is to be paid in full at maturity; and no note having over ninety days to run should be discounted.

8. Weekly, and more full, quarterly statements of the condition of the bank should be published, giving enough of detail for a thorough understanding of its condition and business.

9. The bank should not lend on the security of its own stock.

Had these restrictions been applied to and complied with by the late bank, the disastrous results of its failure would never have been seen.

All payments to or from the United States should be made at the bank.

The importance of this provision is apparent, when it is stated that hitherto the disbursements made by the United States to their diplomatic and other agents abroad, amounting to millions of dollars annually, are made through the intervention and the credit of Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., of London, by which this Government annually and unnecessarily parts with large sums, paid by way of commissions, etc., and incurs injury vastly greater in the loss of character and credit. It would seem absurd that the English Government should make its payments at any other place than London, or through any other agency than the Bank of England. And it should seem equally improper, that the United States should conduct their business upon any less dignified scale. This plan was adopted when London was the centre of exchanges for the world, and when New-York was hardly known as a commercial point. Now, the case is not only altered, but is in a measure reversed. Exchanges, for a long time, have been in favor of New-York in every part of the world. New-York credits are good everywhere. Bills on New-York are sold at every commercial point. The necessity which organized the plan no longer exists. It is not consistent with the credit and character of a great nation that its disbursements should be made in England, or that its money should be deposited with, and paid by, an English banking-house.

The parent bank should be located in the City of New-York, and the directors appointed by the stockholders should be chosen in five classes, of three each, one class to go out of office each year.

Five governmental directors should be appointed, three by the House of Representatives, and two by the Senate of the United States.

The president and five directors of each branch bank should be appointed annually by the directors of the parent bank; and one director for each branch should be chosen by the Legislature of the State in which the branch is located. Five additional directors should be chosen annually by the individual stockholders of each branch bank.

To each branch bank the parent bank should advance one-half of an adequate permanent capital; the other half should be subscribed and paid in by individual stockholders residing near the branch bank. The accounts of each branch should be kept as of distinct institutions; and dividends paid on the stock of each branch, as upon that of an independent corporation.

The capital should be $100,000,000, of which the Government should own always one-tenth; paying therefor in its six per cent. bonds at par, which bonds should be held by the bank until the Government pays the entire principal of its debt. When $10,000,000 is subscribed and ten per cent. paid in, the bank may commence business; and the capital should be increased at the rate of $10,000,000 each year, (unless the stockholders vote a more rapid increase,) until the maximum is reached of $100,000,000.

This capital of $10,000,000 to be increased to $100,000,000 would, with such a charter, be at once subscribed, and the wholesome action of an uniform national system of banking and exchanges would very soon be seen in reduced prices of internal exchanges, and in more uniform values of money.

The charter should be for fifty years, renewable; for the institution should be permanent in its character.

In this brief statement merely the most material points have been touched. Following the example of England, we should abolish usury laws, and allow the bank to determine its rate of interest. With a capital of that amount, and the exclusive right to issue currency, the interest of the bank would be so identified with those of the people that, like the Bank of England, the bank could only consult its own welfare by seeking the real good of the community.

And hence this power over the rate of interest, subject to the withdrawal of it by Congress, if it were abused, might safely be given to the bank.

This power has proved invaluable in England. The price of exchange between London and other commercial places shows exactly the course of business; and the bank, as the great centre of exchanges, feels, at the earliest moment, each fluctuation in supply and demand. When money is more abundant, other things equal, in London than at other points, the bank is called on to supply money at those points; and unless it holds at the time enough in amount of bills receivable, presently payable at the places designated, coin must be shipped to meet the demand. To prevent great loss of coin, the bank increases its rate of discount, and the current of borrowing is, for the moment, turned to other places, and bullion is sent back, by a natural law, to the place where it is most needed.

In turn, the bullion accumulates in the bank; then the rate of discount is reduced, and borrowers, seeking the lowest price for loans, again call on London for discounts, and again the discount line of the bank is increased, and the return of bullion is checked. Thus, by an easily adjusted system of changing the price of money with the amount of demand, the bank preserves its position. In this way, and without any other effort or study, the business of England is kept in a healthy condition. When speculation commences, and transactions unduly increase, the bank feels the effect in its exchanges, raises the rate of discount, and checks overtrading. When business flags unnecessarily, the bank meets it by reducing the price of money, thus inducing greater activity in business transactions. And so, without any scientific research, or any dependence upon theories or abstract rules, the simple power of regulating the demand by regulating the price of money, has been, and is, of inestimable benefit to England.

We can avail ourselves of the experience of England, and we need not fear to follow in the path which she has so long found to be beneficial and safe.

These suggestions are made in the hope of calling attention to the real remedy for our financial evils. Something must be done, and done soon, to rescue the General Government from discredit, and to inaugurate a permanent system of finance which shall reduce the premium on internal exchanges to the lowest possible point, equalize the value of money, and give a safe and sufficient circulating currency.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Correspondence between Secretary Seward and Minister Dayton, Relative to Presentations at the French Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1862.

The following correspondence was to-day transmitted to Congress by the President of the United States:

No. 102.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1862.

SIR: I write to you in reference to a small matter outside of the business of the Legation, but which, it seems to me, not improper to communicate; the more especially as our citizens abroad attach to such things an importance much beyond what they seem to me to merit. In this mission I have fallen heir, as you doubtless know, to an inheritance of social trouble and vexation, not growing out of my business duties but out of such as are connected with presentations to the Court and such like matters. The great numbers of our countrymen who visit Paris, the facilities which have been given by my predecessors for an introduction at the palace, and the great liberality of the Court itself in admitting such introductions, have brought about a state of things under which I suppose the officers of ceremonies of the palace have not unnaturally become restive. For instance, in looking back for a few years past, I find that in 1857, at one presentation only, eighty-four Americans were introduced; at the two presentations in 1858, there were introduced forty-seven at one, and fifty-seven at the other; at the two presentations in 1859, sixty-eight at the one, and fifty-one at the other; at the three presentations in 1860, at the one, thirty four, and at the other two, seventy-three. In 1861 the list is so marked that it is difficult to say the precise number; but one of my predecessors' dispatches says that at one presentation he introduced thirty-five, and at another, "a large number." How many I know not. These presentations, you are aware, are on the night of the Court ball, and all who are presented are, of course, invited to the ball. In addition, there is an average of perhaps fifty other Americans, resident in Paris, who have been presented in past years—some, or perhaps most of whom expect invitations. As the rules of Court limit the introduction of the subjects of other European countries to a small and privileged class, the result is that on these occasions the citizens of the United States outnumber, not only the subjects of any other country except France, but probably outnumber the citizens or subjects of all foreign countries of the world together. There is a limit, if not to royal hospitality, at least to space, in a ball and supper room, though they may be in a palace—a fact which our countrymen have not always remembered. In addition to these matters, at one of the presentations last year, an unpleasant difficulty occurred with a young American; and there was, beside, another violation of etiquette at the Court, to which it is needless more particularly to refer. From these or other causes, at the last presentation of last year (being the one next after the above incident) Mr. FAULKNER, after he had sent in his list, was called upon to add to their names "their quality." In a letter from the Secretary of Legation, dated February 1, 1861, he declined to do this. He said that his list was in conformity with past practice, and to which no exception had been before taken: that he could not add "the quality," because an American abroad could legally have no quality except that of a citizen of the Republic; but that if the number ordinarily submitted for presentation was larger than was agreeable, a suggestion to that effect would in future be remembered. On the next day (Feb. 2) Le Baron DE CONCHE writes in answer, that that which had been asked for was universally practiced, and that it ought, in fact, to be so, to the end that they might know who it was who was presented to the sovereign. The result was that the list, not being amended, the tickets were not sent, and no Americans were presented.

Such was the condition of things when I came here. The first general presentation day and court ball of this season came off at the Tuileries on the 8th inst. On the 2d inst. I had sent in (outside of the legation) a list of thirty Americans for presentation, two of these parties only had an official designation—one a late foreign Minister, and the other a United States Consul, with their families respectively. On the evening of the 6th instant I received from M. THOUVENEL a letter, in which he acknowledged the reception of my list, but says: "You have joined to the names of two of these persons the enunciation of their quality (*de leur qualité*;) for the others, this necessary information has been omitted. I pray you have the goodness to enable me to place under the eyes of their Majesties the complete list, adding the information it ought to contain, to wit: the social position and the profession (*la position sociale et la profession*) of the individuals to be presented." The next morning I examined what had been the past practice of the legation, and found the correspondence before referred to in the time of my predecessor. I immediately addressed to M. THOUVENEL a note, of which the following is a copy:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS, Jan. 7, 1862.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: The letter which you did me the honor to write in reference to the list of persons proposed to be presented by me to their Imperial Majesties, was received last night, and I hasten to reply to it. The list already prepared at this Legation was in conformity with what had been the established usage of my predecessors, and to which no exception had been taken, so far as the records of the Legation show, until the last list presented by my predecessor, Mr. FAULKNER.

Where an official of the American Government has been named for presentation heretofore, I find it has been usual so to designate him, and I have so it done in this case; but of the great number of private gentlemen and ladies who have been honored by a presentation to their Majesties, in no instance do I find that "their quality," "social position and profession" have been set forth. The reasons of this must be obvious to your Excellency. In the social and political organization of society in the United States, no titles of honor or nobility exist. Every citizen of good character may be so presented to his Excellency the President on proper occasions. The French Minister at Washington presents, in like manner, to his Excellency any or as many of his countrymen as he may choose to present, without question as to "their quality, social position or profession." But if disposed to comply with the request of your Excellency, I know of no mode by which it could be done. In the absence of any recognized rule I cannot, if I would, designate "the quality," or draw nice distinctions as to the "social position" of those who may apply for presentation. I can only say they are gentlemen and ladies; I need not add, I am sure, of unexceptional character. Some have been presented at other European courts; some are the wives or children of those who have been presented at this court, while others—a majority, perhaps—are, as I am informed, private gentlemen, without, I believe, profession or occupation. In view of all the circumstances, and of the great numbers which have heretofore been presented by my predecessors, I have felt it my duty to say this much in reference to the application of your excellency for an amended list. But the privilege of a presentation is a courtesy extended by their Majesties, not a right claimed on behalf of American citizens.

If, therefore, your Excellency will prescribe some fixed rule, susceptible of application, it will be a relief to the Legation, and I can assure you, will give me pleasure to comply with it.

Accept the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's very obedient servant,

WM. L. DAYTON.

To his Excellency, M. THOUVENEL, le Ministre des Affaires Estranger.

To this letter I have received no answer, and the parties on the list, except the officials, no cards.

In the evening of the next day (being the day of the presentation) I had the honor to receive five cards for the use of the two official gentlemen, with their families. They were received, however, too late to enable them to avail themselves of the honor intended, and the cards were returned by me the following morning with a respectful note stating that fact. I have reason to know that the delay in sending these cards was a mistake and regretted. But, as respects the others, who hold, or have held, no official rank or position, the matter stands where the correspondence has placed it.

This court has, in time past, been most liberal in the extension of this courtesy to our citizens, and it has certainly been used without stint. Should it be limited now to officials of our Government only, whether State or National, it would exclude, as you well know, the most of that class of citizens, who, according to European ideas, are best entitled to presentation.

But, unless some explanation is volunteered, or further suggestion made to us as to the wishes of the court, I know not how, with a proper self-respect, I can do more or say more than I have already done or said. I am quite open, however, to any suggestion from yourself, if you think the matter worthy suggestion. With much respect, your obedient servant,

WM. L. DAYTON.

His Excellency, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

No. 106.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1862.

Wm. L. Dayton, Esq., &c., &c.:

SIR: Your dispatch of Jan. 14, (No. 102,) has been received. It is accompanied by a copy of a note which you have addressed to M. THOUVENEL, on the subject of the introduction of American citizens at the Imperial Court.

I very freely confess to the opinions, First, that an audience or presentation of any but diplomatic persons at Court is to be regarded not in any degree as a right of the person received, but as a courtesy extended to him. Secondly, that the Imperial Court is perfectly at liberty to define and prescribe the qualifications, conditions and terms on which strangers shall be admitted into its society. Thirdly, if American citizens request you to present their wishes for admission at Court, you can only present them by complying with the terms and conditions prescribed. Fourthly, referring to the questions which have actually arisen, I think that you can properly, in all cases, give the occupation or profession of any person whose wishes you present. You cannot, indeed, undertake to assign the social position of each person, for that would be to discriminate, or seem to discriminate, by European rules, between persons who, being all alike citizens, may justly claim to be equals in social position at home, and, therefore, equals in the consideration of this Government itself, when they are abroad. It seems to me, however, that in many cases there are circumstances belonging to the persons you propose to present, which may be properly stated, such as official position held by individuals at the time, or even at some previous time; distinctions arising from personal merit, such as scientific, military or literary, or of a political character, and distinctions as founders of scientific, literary or humane institutions. But even when these suggestions are made in compliance with the rule of the court, it is not to be claimed as a matter of right, or even as a matter of national comity, that the presentations or audiences shall therefore be granted. I have dwelt upon the subject longer than it was due to any importance that it can claim. It is peculiarly uncomfortable at the present moment to find American citizens leaving their country—a prey to faction and civil war—disturbing the court of a friendly Power, and embarrassing our representative there with questions of personal interest and pretension.

Let the Emperor and Empress of France receive who they will, and as many or few as they will, and let all others, as well as these who are admitted, turn their attention to the question how they can serve their country abroad; and if they find no better way to do it than by making their attendance in the saloons of the Tuileries, let them return home to a country that now, for the first time, and not for a long time, needs the active efforts of every one of its loyal children to save itself from destruction.

Finally, above all things, have no question with the Government of France on this subject. Rather introduce nobody, however justly distinguished, than let a question of fashion or ceremony appear in the records of the important period in which we are acting for the highest interests of our country and of humanity. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Coffee Claimed by a Virginian.

From the Boston Traveller, Feb. 10.

Judge SPRAGUE, this morning, delivered his opinion, in the United States Court, in the case of the *Amy Warwick*, coffee laden, which was captured while violating the blockade, seeking to reach Richmond.

The vessel was condemned, her claimant being one CURRY, of Richmond. Of 5,000 bags of coffee constituting her cargo, 4,000 are claimed to have been shipped on English account, under certain conditions, and or reserved for future adjudication. The remaining 400 bags belonged to E. D. DAVENPORT, of Richmond, who claims that he is a loyal citizen of the United States, and that, therefore, his right in the matter should be respected, and the coffee handed over to his agent.

The Court delivered an opinion which covered the question completely, and is important as a precedent in all future cases. It was substantially to this effect. In the first place, the Court made a distinction between contraband property captured at sea and that captured on land. In the latter case the plea of the claimant would be open to serious consideration, but captures on the sea came under plain and well-known general rules of maritime law.

In the second place, the distinction was made between the citizens of a State like Kentucky or Missouri, where there was a divided allegiance, and an uncertain and unsettled sovereignty, and such a State as Virginia, which, by the act of its established Government, approved by a majority of its citizens, had placed itself in a state of war with the Federal Government. The State sovereignty was an enemy, and everything that could afford aid and comfort to the enemy was contraband of war, whatever the private opinions of its owner. He was identified with the State of Virginia, as a subject of that State, living in its jurisdiction, and for various reasons his claim to the property in question was inadmissable, and the said property must therefore be condemned.

Court of General Sessions.

Recorder HOFFMAN, yesterday, sentenced the following persons previously convicted:

ADAM DELL, for grand larceny, penitentiary, two years. CHAS. MILLER, for attempt at burglary, State Prison, two years and three months.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 44 bbls. Ashes, 1,750 bbls. Flour, 225 bbls. and 2,588 sacks Corn Meal, 1,174 bushels Wheat, 18,671 bushels Corn, 3,421 bushels Rye, 58 bushels Barley, 7,804 bushels Oats, 1,613 bushels Malt, 7,637 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,280 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day were quite light, at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 591 bbls., including 439 bbls. Pots, and 152 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Foreign has been less active, sales since our last having been confined to 1,320 tons, including, according to Mr. OLNEY, 600 tons Peasley Cross Cannel, at $7; 100 tons House Cannel, $8; 200 tons Steam, from yard, $6 62½; and 400 tons Newcastle Gas, $5 25, cash, ℔ ton. Nothing really new in Anthracite.

COFFEE—All kinds have been inactive, to-day; prices unaltered.

COTTON—Holders exhibit less eagerness to sell, to-day, but the market is inactive, and prices are quite unsettled.

EARTHENWARE—With light supplies available, and an increasing demand, prices are very firm.

FISH—Dry Cod are in light supply and fair request, chiefly at $3 50@$3 75 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are more sought after, including small No. 1 at $9 25@$9 50, closing at $9 50; and small No. 2 at $7 25@$7 50, closing at $7 50, ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring are dull and heavy. Smoked Herring have been in moderate demand, at prices ranging from 20c.@25c. for scaled, and 12c.@15c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A fair inquiry prevails today, for low and medium brands of State and Western Flour—prices of which favor sellers. Trade brands are in rather limited demand, yet are quoted steady. The reported sales since our last amount to 18,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 60@$5 70, inferior to choice extra State at $5 90@$6 05—chiefly at $5 92½@$6; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 60@$5 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 90@$6 40; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 95@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $5 95@$6 05; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 10@$6 15 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 60@$5 70
Extra State	5 90@ 6 05
Superfine Western	5 60@ 5 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 90@ 6 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 95@ 6 50
Inferior extra Ohio	5 95@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 20@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	6 10@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 15@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand, at buoyant rates; sales 900 bbls., at $6 05@$6 45 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 50@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in pretty active request, including superfine at $5 65@$5 70; extra at $5 95@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 80@$1 90 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is held with much firmness, and is in rather more request. Desirable lots are quite scarce. Sales since our last of 36,100 bushels, including White Western at $1 48@$1 51; Red Western (Winter) at $1 46@$1 48; Milwaukee Club (a choice lot) at $1 40; and Red State at $1 40@$1 43; and Amber Jersey at $1 46@$1 50 ℔ bushel. Corn in limited demand at drooping rates; sales have been made of 26,000 bushels, at 64c.@65c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c.@62c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Oats are dull and heavy, including Canadian, at 40½c.@41½c.; Western, at 40c.@41c.; State at 41½c.@42c., and Jersey at 40c.@41½c. ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet, to-day, at 82c.@85c., from dock and delivered, ℔ bushel; sales 3,800 bushels. Barley is inactive and drooping; sales 5,650 bushels State, from the dépôt, at 82c.@83c., and delivered at 85c. ℔ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Toledo in 1861:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, (in bushels)	7,032,380	6,720,555
Wheat, bushels	6,277,407	6,288,938
Corn, bushels	5,312,038	5,074,366
Oats, bushels	41,428	46,171
Rye, bushels	31,198	29,610
Barley, bushels	12,064	6,607
Total	18,706,510	18,301,245

HAY—North River bale is salable and steady at from 80c.@95c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are less sought after at previous prices. Last year's crop 15c.@23c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been in limited demand since our last, and prices have declined slightly. Week's receipts, 11,137 Hides; sales, 28,352 Hides, including, according to Messrs. WEIXEL & WEIDEMEYER, 450 Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 24½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Buenos Ayres Kips, 9½ lbs., on private terms; 3,600 Montevideo, 21 lbs., 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Montevideo, for Canada, 21 lbs., 25c., less duty, 6 months, usual selection; 1,300 Rio Grande, 20 lbs., 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,500 Orinoco, 21 lbs., 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., 20c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 1,500 Bogota, 21 lbs., 20½c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 1,234 Minatitlan, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,308 St. Domingo, 24 lbs., part 14c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 500 Maracaibo, dry salted, 33 lbs., on private terms; 250 Port-au-Platte, 17 lbs., 11c., 6 months, as they run; 2,400 Bombay Buffalo, 9c., 6 months, as they run; 200 wet salted Bermuda, 80 lbs., 7½c. cash, rejecting bad Hides; 3,000 Washington slaughter, 90 lbs., on private terms; 1,100 Country do., 50@70 lbs., 7½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 2,000 City do., 70 lbs., 7½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 214,200 dry Hides, 9,000 wet Salted do., 1,800 Horse Hides, and 1,000 bales East India Hides, viz.: 67,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 8,500 Buenos Ayres Kips; 8,000 Cordova, &c.; 11,000 Rio Grande; 12,000 California, &c.; 14,000 Orinoco; 12,000 Porto Cabello, &c.; 4,200 Maracaibo, &c.; 3,000 Savanilla and Bogota; 500 Aspinwall and San Juan; 6,500 Chili and Peru; 3,500 West Indies, &c.; 57,000 African Kips; 3,000 Texas and Western; 4,000 East Indies, common; 1,000 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 1,800 Rio Grande Horse; 5,000 Wet Salted Domestic; 4,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande.

LEATHER—The business of the week Messrs. WEIXEL and WEIDEMEYER review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The demand continues fair, at steady rates. For some small parcels of choice Leather our extreme notations were realized. *Oak Sole*—Inquiry for prime Leather continues good, at firm prices. *Upper Leather*—At Eastern markets there has been some demand for good Kip Leather, at steady rates. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 47,000 sides. *Boots and Shoes*—Jobbing business continues quite inactive. At Philadelphia the stock in manufacturers' hands is much below the average of former years. At Boston moderate sales are being made, at firm rates, for seasonable goods."

LIME—Rockland: 60c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day, at essentially unaltered rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in request, at buoyant prices. Sales, 2,250 bbls., at $12 25@$13 12½ for Mess; $12 75 for Light Mess, deliverable in June.; $13@$13 50 for Prime Mess; $8 50@$9 50 for Prime ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4½c.@5c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are quiet to-day, at 4¾c.@6c. for Hams; 3¾c@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady; sales, 420 boxes, at 6c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is doing better: sales, 3,100 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¼c., ℔ lb. Beef is in brisk demand, at uniform rates; sales, since our last, 2,900 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $11 75@$12 50 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20 50@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$15 25 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in moderate request, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is very quiet at 5c.@7c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Sales to-day, 300 bags Clover at 7c.@7¼c. ℔ lb.

SKINS—Are in light supply and pretty good request at very firm prices.

SOAP—Sales, 50 boxes Castile at 14½c., cash, ℔ lb.

SUGAR—Sales have been reported to-day of 900 hhds., including Cuba, at 6⅝c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico, part at 7¾c.; also 194 boxes Havana, at 7¼c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 lbs. at 9c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,400 bbls., at from 25c.@27½c., closing at 27½c., showing a material advance in prices, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light today; rates unchanged. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. 3d. chiefly at 2s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 7d.@7½d.; Corn, 6¾d.@7d., ℔ bushel; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@22s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@3s. ℔ bbl. Grain, 7½d.@8¾d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@30s.; Butter, 30s.; Tallow

FINANCIAL.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NO. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1862:

Net cash assets 1st of February, 1861		$6,989,856 74
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,111,789 12	
For Interest	481,030 00	
From Agents for Sundry Balances of Accounts	912 19	$1,593,731 31
Total		$8,583,587 05
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$320,400 00	
Paid Additions to same	30,784 75	
Paid Surrendered Policies	222,809 32	
Paid Annuities	11,963 43	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	978 13	
Paid Profit and Loss	21,267 21	
Paid Commissions	47,482 18	
Paid Expenses, viz.: Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing and Stationery, Advertising, Fuel, Medical Examinations, &c.	88,135 74	$743,820 76
Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,839,766 29
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$421,433 82	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,536,924 41	
United States Stocks	783,782 50	
Real Estate	76,513 24	
Due from Agents	21,112 32	$7,839,766 29
Add interest accrued, but not yet due		90,000 00
Add deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Add arrears of Premiums in course of transmission		21,492 48
Gross assets 1st February, 1862		$8,086,258 77

	No. of Policies.	Amount.
At risk, Feb. 1, 1861	12,591	$37,397,583
Issued during the year	1,221	3,816,325
Total	13,812	$41,213,908
Deduct forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead	1,717	5,789,899
In force Feb. 1, 1862	12,095	$35,424,009
Of which are:		
For Life	11,542	$33,599,009
For Endowment Assurances	403	1,352,000
For short terms	150	473,000
Total	12,095	$35,424,009

Increase in net cash assets for the year $849,909 55

Decrease in the amount at risk for the year $1,973,574

Circulars containing the Rates of Premium and a full explanation of the new scheme of Survivorship Annuities, may be had on application at the office of the Company in a few days.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDK. S. WINSTON,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term: the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, dated Aug. 19, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment in coin of the coupons of semi-annual interest, which will become due on the 19th inst. All such coupons, together with schedules showing the number and amount of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment. *The coupons cannot be received through the mails, but must be presented in person, or through an agent in New-York.* JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive on deposit United States Notes, as a temporary loan, for which interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum will be paid, together with the principal, in like currency, on demand after ten days' notice. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund desire to purchase, on the 1st day of March next, $8,000 of the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Company. Sealed proposals will be received at the Bank of North America, New-York, until the 1st of March, addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on and after the 20th day of February inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the Office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 13, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 20th inst.

The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Feb. 15, inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

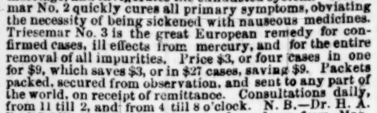
OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 48 Wall-st., Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

MEDICAL.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC shall be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

YOUNG MAN—YOUNG MAN—YOUNG MAN—Have you contracted that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Cure that disgusting disease at once. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops never fail. D. S. BARNES, Sole Agent, No. 202 Broadway, New York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 18 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the CASHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 26X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 11th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED by a respectable German woman a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles thoroughly, and is a good baker. The best City reference. Call at 504 East 4th-st., in the rear basement, near 1st-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing industrious girl desires a situation, in City or country; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes nice bread, and is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a neat and tidy girl, to do general housework; can cook, bake, wash and iron first-rate; can milk and make butter; is willing to make herself generally useful; has over three years' country reference. Can be seen at No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN ACTIVE AND INdustrious young woman wishes a situation as housework; is a good plain cook and first-rate laundress; has a year and a half reference from last employer. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED BY A competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c.; gentlemen's washing carefully done and on reasonable terms, or would take the washing of a small family by the month. Call at No. 146 State-st., Brooklyn, second door from Boerum-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable middle-aged woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is trustworthy in every respect; is willing to make herself generally useful; the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WHO went out by the day, being out of employment, wishes to engage in a private family for the two coming months; wages no object; wants a home; had fifteen years' practice making family clothing; has the best of City reference for ability and character. Apply at No. 211 7th-av., over the store, between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young lady, to go out to work in a family; has her own Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine; will go out by the month. Apply at No. 503 2d-av., corner 36th-st., third floor, front room. Call for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Scotch Protestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take charge of an invalid lady, or to assist in the charge of children; is kind and obliging, with good reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 44 East 32d-st., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and waitress, or as family seamstress; is quick at the needle; makes shirts; wages $7 per month; City or country. Call, or address, at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WHO THOROughly understands her business wants a situation as waitress in a small private family, or a respectable private boarding-house. Can be seen till suited at No. 151 Elizabeth-st., first floor, up stairs; good reference given.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent tidy girl, who refers to her last employer, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; is fully competent; no objection to Brooklyn or Staten Island; wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single young man, as coachman and groom and plain gardener; no objections to City or country; best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A SCOTCHMAN, WHO IS A thoroughly competent farmer, wishes a situation; is married—no incumbrance. Call on or address D. McMILLAN, at Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted, an engagement by a Scotchman as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. Address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st.

HELP WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, by an importing and manufacturing house, an assistant bookkeeper and collector. Address, with reference to his last employers, Box No. 2,099, Post office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART BOY, OF REspectable family, for a banking office; must reside at home; salary first year, $50. Address, with name of parents and residence, Box No. 1,898 Post-office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a good cook, washer and ironer, at No. 221 West 34th-st.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE. Apply at No. 396 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE IN THE village of Hempstead, Long Island, containing one and a half acres of ground, with an abundance of fruit, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes and shrubbery, a good new House, containing eleven rooms besides the attic, a barn, and a good well of water by the door. Will be sold low, and on easy terms. Inquire of JAMES H. PULLIS, No. 150 South-6th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN AUDUBON PARK, FOUR MOST desirable residences on the North River, within five minutes' walk of 155d-st. depôt Hudson River Railroad; plank walk, schools, churches, &c.; calls are made daily for orders for all that house-keepers require. Apply to J. W. AUDUBON, No. 180 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depôt.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 5x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments. Billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, winery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—A GENTLEMAN WHO wants to go to California, will sell at a great bargain some of the best and handsomest property in the city of St. Paul, and in its immediate vicinity, both improved and unimproved, for cash, or will exchange for any good available property. A good chance for a fortune. Address for three days, stating full particulars, Box No. 1,706 General Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—CORNER LEXINGton-av. and 37th-st., first-class, modern 4-story, brown-stone house and stable. Location one of the finest in the City. Price for sale, $25,000. Terms easy. Rent, $1,500 to a perfectly satisfactory private family. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 20x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 154; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 57 NORTH Moore-st., with lease of lot; size of house, 25 by 41, 3 stories, brick, belonging to the estate of RALPH I. BUSH, deceased. Apply on the premises.

HOTELS.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS—Now undergoing repairs and a general renovation, Patten's Hotel, Nos. 277, 279 and 281 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren sts. Application for rooms, &c., may now be made at the office of the Hotel.
JAMES PATTERSON, Proprietor.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, &c.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. The succeeding steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. JAMES CLARK, will sail TUESDAY, March 25. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Feb. 15,
ETNA	SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Mar. 1,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$39
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on MONDAY, 24th March. SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. SATURDAY, 26th May.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ROANOKE leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, March 1, 1862, at 12 o'clock. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will make their semi-annual opening of Camel's Hair Long and Square Shawls, ON MONDAY, Feb. 17.

Amongst the lot will be found a magnificent display of open centered square Shawls, admirably suited for young ladies and misses. Also, Antique Shawls, long and square, in great variety.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 201 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of s

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Rebel Reports of Movements in the North Carolina Waters.

Edenton, Hertford, and Other Points Occupied.

GOV. WISE AT CURRITUCK COURT-HOUSE

Exaggerations of the Affair on Roanoke Island.

CURIOUS MORAL DRAWN BY THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 14.

The propeller *Jersey Blue* arrived from Annapolis this morning, with about two hundred and fifty troops belonging to various regiments, who were sick and left behind when the Burnside Expedition sailed. The *Jersey Blue* will proceed as soon as the weather moderates.

The *Stars and Stripes* is still here, and will probably sail to-morrow afternoon with a large cargo of ammunition.

A flag of truce went out this morning, and returning brought several passengers, mostly ladies, to go North.

We find the following in to-day's Norfolk *Day Book*:

"A rumor reached this city yesterday, by passengers from Suffolk, that the enemy had taken possession of Edenton, and also of Plymouth. Later in the day, it was rumored that a couple of the enemy's vessels had proceeded on a reconnoissance as far as Colerraine."

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Friday, has the following:

"Gen. WISE is near Currituck Court-house, and sent down a flag of truce to Roanoke Island on Thursday."

PETERSBURGH, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The editor of the *Express* has received a letter from Suffolk, dated Thursday, which says that Edenton and Hertford have both been captured. Five gunboats moved slowly to the wharf at Edenton yesterday, at 9 o'clock, and landed their troops. Very soon afterwards fifteen more gunboats arrived. The citizens raised the white flag. Between 3,000 and 4,000 troops landed at Edenton. The population of Edenton is about 2,000, and is distant from Suffolk about fifty miles.

In the afternoon two gunboats went up Chowan River toward Winton, and several others toward the mouth of the Roanoke.

A gentleman just arrived from Gatesville says that seven hundred horses were landed at Edenton last night, and also that a large number had been landed at Elizabeth City.

Hertford, the capital of Perquimans County, was taken by the Federals yesterday.

Capt. GOODMAN, of the North Carolina Rip Van Winkles, with fifty-two of his men and seven of the Wise Legion, have reached Suffolk.

OUR PAMLICO SOUND CORRESPONDENCE

Col. Ferrero's Official Report of the Roanoke Fight —Rebel Documents—Scene of the Last Naval Engagement—Rejoicing at Hatteras Inlet—List of the Vessels at Anchor There.

PAMLICO SOUND, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

In the absence of the official reports of Brig.-Gens. FOSTER, RENO and PARKE, the following report of Col. FERRERO touching the part performed by his and other regiments in the splendid fight at Roanoke Island, will be read with much interest:

I beg to submit the following as the report of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers:

I received an order from Gen. RENO, on the morning of Saturday, the 8th of January, 1862, at about 7½ o'clock, to form line on the right of the Second Brigade. The regiment started at about 8 o'clock A. M., in the rear of the First Brigade. After having marched a distance of about half a mile, we met three companies of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment. I halted my column and allowed them to take their position. Following them on the main road up the island, and marching a distance of about half a mile, I received an order from Gen. RENO's Aid to force our way through a dense jungle in the direction of the fighting. On arriving near the rear of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, received an order to advance and take position on their left. Finding the swamp almost impassable, owing to the dense growth of underbrush on the right of my line, I ordered four companies of the right wing, viz.: A, G, D and I, to push forward towards the left, under command of Lieut.-Col. PORTER. Said companies advanced and entered the fire on the left of the Twenty-first Massachusetts. During the engagement of the above companies in said position, the firing was very galling, but it was replied to with great vigor, by both men and officers. I ordered the companies of the left wing to push forward toward the right. Finding it impossible to engage the enemy on account of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment being in front, I ordered the men to lie down, in order to avoid the shower of bullets from our own troops as well as those from the enemy. The enemy finding that they were outflanked, commenced to retreat, when the order was given by Gen. RENO to charge. The right wing charged under command of Lieut.-Col. POTTER, while I led the left wing. Having advanced a few paces in front of the Ninth New-Jersey and the Ninth New-York, I found their fire was directed into our ranks. I halted my men, and ordered the signal for cease firing to be sounded by my bugler, which was understood by all the troops in the vicinity. At that moment the cry came to charge, when all charged, my right wing arriving at the fort first. Capt. J. G. WRIGHT, of Company A, color company, arrived with his company, and planted the American flag upon the ramparts, in advance of any other regiment. It was the first American flag in the fort. Capt. SIMS, of Company G, and Capt. JOHNSTON, of Company I, took possession of the guns of the fort. I led the left wing down the main road, followed by the Ninth New-York, crossed the moat, and halted inside the fort. On arriving inside of the fort, Lieut. SPRINGWELLER, of Company K, brought me a wounded officer, who was a Lieutenant in the Wise Legion, of Virginia, whom he found lying a short distance off. After remaining at the fort about fifteen minutes, I rallied my men, formed line, and started up the main road in pursuit of the enemy. On arriving at the end of the Island, I found that two boat-loads of the enemy had escaped, but one containing O. JENNINGS WISE, severely wounded, and four others, had been captured, and were in charge of the Ninth New-York. The four prisoners were transferred to my charge, and I left them in a house which was guarded by our troops. Ascertaining that Gen. RENO had advanced across the Island to the left, I immediately followed, and arrived in time to receive an order from him to place a chain of sentinels to encircle the grounds and barracks of the captured enemy, which was executed, and remained upon duty until relieved by the Ninth New-Jersey. The men and officers under my command behaved with a coolness that was really surprising for men who were under fire for the first time. On Sunday morning, the 9th inst., I received an order to detail a Company to plant the American flag on one of the captured forts on the sea shore.

Yours, respectfully, EDW. FERRERO,
Colonel Fifty-first Regiment N. Y. V.

REBEL ESTIMATE OF THE STRENGTH OF THEIR POSITION.

A "Post return" found in the fort called "Bartow," and dated Dec. 24, is signed by G. H. HILL, Major C. S. P. A., (Confederate States Provisional Army.) This document states that "the pieces of artillery reported is one rifle 32-pounder; six smooth bore 32-pounders in the battery of Fort Bartow, and one brass 6-pound field piece. Company E is on detached service at Fort Forest, but is considered a part of this command."

The total number of men enlisted in the Seventeenth Regiment, N. C., are as follows: Co. 1, 85; Co. L, 88; Co. E, 74. Total, 247.

THEIR AMMUNITION.

A letter signed ELLIGOOD, and dated Jan. 29, gives the following list of arms and ammunition:

40 long 32-pound guns, ready for action, and
7 rifle guns. We have plenty of ammunition for a five days' action.
750 rifle and round bombs.
2500 round shot.
800 grape-shot, and canister shot in abundance."

This is intended to include the armament of all the forts on Croatan Sound.

The following letter was picked up among loose papers in Fort Bartow:

ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 7, 1862.

DEAR SIR: The enemy are in sight of our battery, and have already 23 steamers and 26 transports moored this side of the marshes.

We are all ready for them, and expect to give them a good thrashing, and send them home to their work. The engagement will certainly be a long and desperate one, but our cause is good; God being, as I firmly believe, on our side, will give us the victory.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
Sergt. W. E. VAUGHN,
Commanding Gun No. 5, Pigs' Point Battery,
To JOHN R. HATHAWAY.

Among other memoranda found in Fort Huger, at Wier's Point, were the following:

Inventory of camp and garrison equipage, in Company L, in the Seventeenth Regiment North Carolina troops, stationed at Fort Bartow, on Roanoke Island, N. C., Dec. 14, 1861, to wit:

22 tents, 9 camp-chests, 2 wood-saws, 8 shovels, 5 cooking-stoves and fixtures, 4 axes, 54 bed-sacks, 9 spades.

(Signed,) CHARLES G. ELLIOTT,
Second Lieut. Com'g Co. L., 17th N. C. T.
To Maj. G. H. HILL, Commanding Forces, &c.

HEADQUARTERS 17TH REGIMENT N. C. T.,
Fort Bartow, Roanoke Island, Dec. 24, 1861.

Invoice of muskets transferred from Seventeenth Regiment N. C. Troops, to the Depôt Quartermaster of Roanoke Island, for transportation to Fayetteville, N. C., for repairs.

From Company I, Lieut. M. O. JORDAN, commanding, 3 muskets; from Company L, Capt. J. R' FEARING, commanding, 10 muskets.

Five of the above are broken, and the rest otherwise out of repair.

G. H. HILL, Major C. S. P. A., Com'g 17th Reg't.

HOW THE REBELS TOOK THEIR DEFEAT.

The majority of the rank and file manifested very little regret at having been defeated. They seemed surprised at the moderate tone of our officers and and men towards them, and in less than an hour after their surrender knots of our troops could be seen mingling in the most friendly conversation with their rebel prisoners, who seemed reassured and quite at ease in their novel position. They were, however, very anxious about the disposition that would be made of them, and particularly dreaded the idea of being sent to our cold climate at this season of the year.

The interview between Gen. BURNSIDE and Col. SHAW, the Commander of the rebel army, was a most cordial and business-like affair.

"What are you going to do with us, General?" asked SHAW. The General, smiling pleasantly, replied: "Oh, we will take good care of you. There are some of my boys still down South, and I will now be able to get them back."

"But couldn't you permit us to remain here, General," asked SHAW, "until some arrangement is made?"

"I haven't the provisions to feed so many of you up here," said Gen. BURNSIDE; "and, then, you know, we shall require all these quarters for our men."

As night came on, and the wind was blowing cold from the northwest, the prisoners began to manifest anxiety as to where they should quarter for the night. Gen. RENO accordingly directed that about one-third of all the houses should be assigned for their quarters, and that they should also have their tents pitched in the rear of the houses.

A strong guard was posted, and all hands, weary of their day's labor, retired to their quarters, and enjoyed the first night's sleep on shore for five weeks.

Several of the rebel officers captured were made prisoners at the Hatteras bombardment, and afterward *released on taking the oath of allegiance.*

CROATAN SOUND.

This sound is comparatively a small sheet of water extending from the east end of Albemarle Sound, in a S. S. E. direction, the greater portion being that sheet of water lying between Roanoke Island, on the east, and the mainland from Caroon's Point to below the Roanoke Marshes on the west. Its length is about 12 miles, and its average width about two miles. The main channel from Albemarle to Pamlico Sound runs through it. The southern end of this channel is quite deep, but through the northern part no more than 9 feet can be taken. There are several knolls, with but from four to five feet water upon them, in this part of the channel, and Fuiker's Shoal lies midway between Redstone Point and Pork Point, the channel running close along its eastern edge, where it is steep to, with 13 feet of water. Near the south end of this Sound is Croatan lighthouse, on the east side, and midway of the narrow channel connecting Pamlico and Croatan Sounds. Both are screw-pile structures.

SCENE OF THE LAST NAVAL ENGAGEMENT ON PASQUOTANK RIVER.

There are several small arms or rivers which make out from Albemarle Sound to the northward and westward, from two to twelve miles, receiving at their heads small streams. The names of these, beginning at the eastward, are North, Pasquotank, Little, Perquinous, Yeopim and Edenton Bay. Of these the Pasquotank, where the rebel navy was attacked and destroyed, is the most important, both from its size and as being the outlet of a system of inland navigation connecting it with the town of Norfolk.

Pasquotank River lies just to the westward of North River, and extends as an arm of the Sound in a northwest direction, with irregular shores for fifteen miles to Elizabeth City, which is situated on its west, or right bank, and where it receives the river proper—a crooked, narrow, deep stream. At its mouth, between Wade's Point on the west, and Pocosan Point on the east, it is 2¾ miles wide, gradually narrowing to one mile between Cobb's and Huson's Point, 1½ miles below Elizabeth City. At the city it is less than 200 yards wide, with a depth of from 5 to 6½ fathoms. The average depth of the river is 11 feet, with a bottom of soft blue mud. On Wade's Point there is a screw-pile light house, and here there is a strong battery.

Above Elizabeth City the river runs with a very crooked course, sometimes not over 50 yards in width, rising with many branches in the Dismal Swamp. About 17 miles above the city it is joined by the Dismal Swamp Canal, which, with a length of about 20 miles, joins the west branch of Elizabeth River, four or five miles from Norfolk.

MORE CONTRABANDS AT HATTERAS.

About half an hour before the *Stars and Stripes* left her anchorage at Hatteras Inlet, a small boat was seen at the westward, having a white flag flying. The commander of the post sent a boat to bring it in. The boat contained four colored men, who stated that they belonged to a good Union man near Middleton, and that they had been advised to make their escape. The rebels were impressing every white man in the State, and also forcing the slaves to work and fight. The latter were running off as fast as possible, to escape impressment. Their master sent by these slaves a verbal message to the commander of the Union vessels at Hatteras, saying: "Tell them for God's sake to send their steamers as soon as possible." The fugitives were sent to the commander of the fort.

REJOICING AT HATTERAS INLET.

The *Stars and Stripes*, which was sent forward with dispatches to Washington, arrived at the bar on Tuesday evening *en route* to Fortress Monroe. Here she was immediately boarded by Capts. GODDRICH and CLARK, ELLIOT and MORRIS, eager to hear the latest news from the scene of action. Nothing could exceed the delight which these gentlemen manifested at the gratifying news which we brought down. On Wednesday morning, when the *Stars and Stripes* crossed to the inlet, a salute of thirty-four guns was fired, and all the vessels in the harbor hoisted their flags, giving a holiday appearance to the fleet. The steamer was soon surrounded by a fleet of boats, and the captains of the vessels seemed as if they would never weary of hearing the details of the cheering intelligence.

The following vessels our reporter noticed at anchor in the harbor:

Ships *African*, *Kitty Simpson*, ready to sail; *Voltigeur*, still ashore; bark *Awa*, of Providence; brig *Hope*; a sharp Government ship, no name; schooners *Chas. S. Carstains*, *John Aumack*, *T. P. Learned*, *Spence D. Plandome*, *John Wright*, *Sarah Ann Falconer*, *Samuel B. Wheeler*; steamer *Albany*, bound to Roanoke: schooners *H. A. Rogers*, *Wm. H. Mailler*, *H. R. Coggeshall*, *Sarah A. Smith*, *Jonathan W——*, *W. E. Carlisle*, *J. J.*, in a blue and red swallow-tail flag, *Buena Vista*, and steamer *Louisiana*. There were, altogether, sixty vessels at anchor.

The schooner *Martha Reinhart* was ashore in the breakers of the inlet, and in a dangerous position. The crew were on board, and the boat at the stern. She was light, having discharged a cargo of coal, and was on her way North.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

The Press are greatly indebted to Lieut.-Commanding REED WERDEN, of the U. S. steamer *Stars and Stripes*, for a passage from Roanoke Island to Fortress Monroe; and the correspondent of the TIMES desires to tender to him and his accommodating officers their best thanks, for many civilities during the voyage:

The following are the names of the officers of the *Stars and Stripes*:

Lieut.-Commanding, REED WERDEN.
Lieut. R. S. McCook, Executive Officer.
Acting-Masters, S. R. Clapp, L. W. Hill, George Asbury, Thomas Smith.
Acting-Paymaster. J. O. Pratt.
Assistant-Paymaster, Benjamin Marshall.
Engineer, S. B. Briggs.
Assistant-Engineers, T. D. Coffee, W. D. Trasbie.
Master's Mates, H. B. Conklin, S. C. Foote.
Captain's Clerk, A. B. Thornton.

INCIDENTS OF THE ROANOKE FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The *Star* learns from a gentleman who came direct from Roanoke Island that Col. RUSSELL, of the Tenth Connecticut Regiment, fell dead from his horse, at the head of his regiment, while marching against the enemy. Strange as it may appear, not a scratch was found upon his body when examined, and his death must have come from the wind of a cannon-ball, or from excitement.

Lieut.-Col. DE MONTEIL, who volunteered in the assault upon the rebel battery, received his death-wound while heading the advance, and while in the act of shouting, "Come on, boys; we will show them how to fight."

In the course of the action, a shell burst on the United States gunboat *Hetzel* and set her magazine on fire. Lieut. FRANKLIN, her executive officer, ordered the men to the magazine to extinguish the fire, but they hesitating, he took the hose in his own hands, sprung down and extinguished the flames before they reached the powder.

A similar occurrence took place on the *Ceres* from the bursting of a gun, when Acting-Master DIARMAID sprang into the magazine and extinguished the fire.

A shell entered the coal bunks of another of our steamers, setting them on fire. The flames were subdued with much difficulty, but with little damage to the vessel.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE ROANOKE BATTLE.

THE DEFEAT, AS VIEWED FROM NORFOLK.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1862.

Short-hand narrations of our recent disaster in North Carolina, were received during yesterday, and brief summaries of such as were reliable telegraphed you. Up to this writing (11 o'clock) nothing additional has been elicited in an accurate form. After fully possessing themselves of Roanoke Island, the enemy (10,000 strong) advanced upon Elizabeth City, and when within ten miles of the place, the citizens, deeming it indefensible, applied torches to their dwellings as well as places of business. The representations of the last courier from this locality induce the belief that the Carolinians did their work successfully.

Great confidence is expressed that the town has been reduced to one vast ruin, without even leaving shelter for the invaders. The only force at hand for its defence appears to have been Col. HENNINGSON's artillery—altogether inadequate for such purpose. When my informant left there, little doubt was entertained of the advance of the Yankees against Plymouth and Edenton, lying on opposite banks of Albemarle Sound, and not more than fifty miles distant by water. If such course was adopted, it will doubtless be known here during the day, and promptly sent you.

Estimates of our losses, as well as those of the enemy, still come to hand. The most accurate is, perhaps, that sent you previously. Those on our side may be summed: Killed, 300; escaped, 150; wounded or taken prisoners, 1,600. In killed, the Federal (estimated) loss is 1,200—what the proportion of wounded, is unknown.

Upon simply a question of humanity, your correspondent refused to add to his last dispatch the numerous rumors rife in this city with respect to the fate of Capt. O. J. WISE and his gallant command, the Richmond Blues. The courier who last reached Norfolk gave out as report, but not fixed fact, that Capt. WISE was severely wounded in the leg—whether dead or alive was not ascertained. His representations with respect to the corps under that gentleman's command were equally mythical. They had charge of Pork Point battery, and behaved most heroically, but, encountering *a whole regiment* of New-York Zouaves, found it impossible to maintain their position. In this emergency an honorable surrender would have been made to an honorable foe, but finding no quarter, and every principle of honorable warfare ignored, a hand to hand encounter ensued, it is said, in which they were overpowered by numbers, and all but seventeen butchered. Let me advise, however, that your people restrain their lamentations until this sad news has official confirmation. Like much else, it may prove to be a picture of the imagination as to details.

The loss of the Confederate gunboats is assigned to the exhaustion of their coal and ammunition. Commodore LYNCH, Commander-in-Chief of our naval forces, retired to Elizabeth City with the purpose of replenishing these supplies, but failed to obtain them. This happening rendered the boats perfectly useless, and LYNCH was unable to participate in the engagement or even to give our troops retreating assistance.

Another error, which is reported to have greatly embarrassed Confederate operations—some assert that it caused the defeat—was a mistake of Col. HENNINGSEN. Orders are reported to have been issued to him to report on Roanoke Island, and that he mistook Elizabeth for that point. This is a most improbable solution, and will doubtless be evaporated by official survey of this last misfortune. Indeed, the popular disposition to criticise and condemn the management of this whole affair, in the absence of well attested details, is exceedingly unjust as well as hurtful.

Gen. HUGER, especially, has been the subject of much invective, which is all wrong at this juncture. The public should be slow to condemn in these peculiar times, unless the proof of incompetency or willful neglect of official duty is palpable. Such is not true in this instance, and data for such judgment cannot at present be had.

Among the groundless rumors in circulation last evening, was one to the effect that the Federals were advancing through the canal and by foot, ten thousand strong, upon Norfolk and Portsmouth. Yet, without anticipating military arrangements on that score, it may be prudent to concentrate in this section from five to ten thousand additional troops. The importance of the country taken by the Yankees, as our supply region for man and beast, unquestionably requires their early expulsion. But my confidence in our military authorities has not, so far, been shaken. It may be that the Yankees are running into a noose they least expect, but most fear.

It is *on dit* that a flag of truce was sent down to Old Point yesterday, when Gen. WOOL declined communication. If true, there is no solution of the enigma, unless we conclude it was done to prevent Confederate discernment of operations there. It certainly is not difficult to conclude that reinforcements will soon be forwarded from that depôt to BURNSIDE.

A call for the mustering of militiamen in Portsmouth was issued yesterday, but the response exhibited very empty ranks. This finds explanation in the fact that nine-tenths of the male population there are now in active service, either in the Navy-yard, workshops or the field. Besides, the militia movement is exceedingly humbuggish as well as distasteful. Enough fighting material, on a proper call, can be had there as elsewhere South, and this will be manifest if authority is vested for raising companies in proper hands.

No tidings of the result of the chase of BURNSIDE's fleet after the Confederate gunboat *Forrest*, the only boat which escaped the Federal grasp.

The only mortifying story, so far developed, with respect to the defence of Roanoke Island, is the charge that the Thirty-first North Carolina Regiment broke ranks and fled. This has been so constantly affirmed by parties arriving in this city that it ought to be stated. If untrue, this paragraph will offer its officers an opportunity to refute the expression. It certainly wears the appearance of untruth, when we remember how well the North Carolinians fought at Bethel.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE WITNESS.

We add to the letter of our correspondent an account furnished the Petersburgh *Express* by a member of WISE's company, who participated in the fight:

About 7 o'clock, on Friday, a heavy cannonade was opened by the shipping on the island, which continued until about 7 in the evening, doing, however, little or no damage. The next day, (Saturday,) about 9 o'clock, the booming of heavy cannon announced the approach of the enemy. Our brave troops, who had allowed them to land, surmising their number to be about 5,000, prepared to meet them. Rapidly advancing, in a very short time the fearful struggle commenced. By this time the enemy's force was found to be about 15,000. With Spartan fortitude our brave troops met the fierce encounter, and not until the thinness of their ranks warned them of retreat, did they leave their stand. For five hours our brave Southrons stood the fire of an overwhelming force.

Finding retreat inevitable, they retired, but halted at times to return their fire. They managed to reach their intrenchments; a charge was made, and complete possession of the island had. About 600 of our men are supposed to be dead, and a large number wounded and taken prisoners. The enemy's loss is set down at 1,500. Four of their ships were sunk by the well-directed fire from our battery.

Commodore LYNCH and his fleet succeeded in doing good service—his ship being among the first to open fire on the shipping.

In the midst of the conflict, O. JENNINGS WISE, of Richmond, fell pierced by a ball. When asked if he was hurt much, he replied, "Not much, but give it to them." He was borne away in a blanket.

It is much to be regretted that Gen. WISE, from serious indisposition, was detained at Nag's Head. Both he and his son are reported on their way to our city.

Sad to say, but very few escaped from that fine command, the "Richmond Blues."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatch to the Richmond Examiner.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Another courier arrived here this evening from Elizabeth City, bringing additional and seemingly more accurate particulars of affairs in North Carolina.

He reports that three of the gunboats had escaped from that point, and made their way to South Mills, which opens hope of their final refuge through the canal.

A Federal iceboat made a charge on Commodore LYNCH's vessel, ran into and cut her in three parts, capturing the Commodore, the rest of the officers and all the crew.

The Federals brought fifty vessels into the action, but had as many more approaching.

Roanoke Island was well defended, and there our defeat is assigned to the decision of our authorities to permit a portion of the Federal troops to land.

Fifteen Richmond Blues certainly escaped. Among the killed are Midshipmen GARDNER and JACKSON, in the defence of Elizabeth City. Midshipman CAMP lost an arm, but is not dead.

Second Dispatch.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Feb. 11—11 o'clock at Night.

Countless rumors still come in from Roanoke Island. Gen. WISE is certainly at Currituck Bridge, where he will make a stand. He has been reinforced by Col. HENNINGSEN's Artillery.

Many houses in Elizabeth City are left standing, the fire having been extinguished.

Federal pickets have advanced six miles in the direction of Norfolk.

Few of the people of Elizabeth City remained at home to welcome the Federals.

Edenton and Plymouth had not been attacked up to this morning.

The number of our killed is now estimated at 600; but of course this must be mere conjecture. O. J. WISE and one private of his company are said to have been killed, and ten wounded.

All the Blues were taken prisoners except six, who are now here, and will leave for Richmond to-morrow.

Gen. WISE's health is improving.

GENERAL NEWSPAPER REPORT.

NORFOLK, Feb. 11.—(Received at 10 o'clock P. M.)—Intelligence has been received to-night of a fight on yesterday, between the Confederate fleet and the Federal gunboats. The conflict was short and active. Com. LYNCH was dangerously wounded and taken prisoner. Three of our gunboats were saved, but the loss of life is not reported. Large Confederate forces are at exposed points, and the enemy will meet with the most determined resistance.

It is stated that our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was 1,700. About 400 escaped from the island.

Elizabeth City was shelled without notice.

Heavy firing was heard last night, and it is supposed to have proceeded from the locality of Edenton.

Federal pickets are reported to be 15 miles North of Elizabeth City.

Gen. WISE has arrived at Currituck bridge.

Three hundred and ninety-five prisoners, mostly taken at Hatteras, arrived this afternoon from Fort Warren, via Fortress Monroe and a flag of truce.

The *Examiner* adds:

"Nothing official has yet been received at the War Department of the Roanoke Island fight. It was understood, however, from such communications as had reached there, that Elizabeth City had only been partially destroyed by our forces.

Commodore LYNCH is said to have been taken prisoner by the enemy. HENNINGSEN had not been captured, and was at Edenton.

Gen. WISE was expected to arrive in Norfolk last night."

THE MORAL.

The following is an editorial from the *Examiner* of Feb. 12:

"The enemy's exultation over their recent achievements will be extravagant enough, and the Federal Congress will be emboldened to enact all the measures required by the war. The Demand-Note bill will go through the Senate with the legal-tender clause, and the Tax bill, levying a hundred and fifty millions from the people, will become a law. Expenditures which might otherwise have been abstained from will be boldly rushed into, and the Government will get more deeply involved in debt than ever.

If it had been possible before to save the Northern finances, it will not be now. *The Government will take a new plunge into the sea of financial trouble, and this time into deep waters that have no bottom.* The legal tender clause of their Treasury note bill will cut down the wealth of the entire creditor classes, and impose the chief burdens of the war, in the most odious form, upon the men who have so far contributed to it the most important aid. The rich will be disgusted by the unjust and unequal measure, and the poor be burdened by the heaviest tax they have ever yet had to shoulder. The bills enforcing these measures might have hung fire in the Federal Congress for a long time, but for the brave news coming up to it from Tennessee and North Carolina; *they will now become laws, and the Northern people be made to feel, in all its weight, the burden of debt which their mad and bloody policy has imposed upon them forever.*

It may, therefore, after all, be a kind Providence that has directed the recent reverses of the South. If they be the means of plunging the enemy still deeper into debt, and of securing the passage of measures which will bring home the war to the pocket of the Northern people, they may prove more fortunate in ultimate consequences than the many victories we gained in the field. *Th-se victories incensed them, and combined the whole public sentiment in support of the war.* The successes they have now achieved will somewhat soothe their exasperated feelings, while the losses and taxes imposed by the new financial measures of Congress will tend to cool the ardor with which they have urged on the war.

They have drawn upon themselves the execrations of impartial nations by the barbarities they have practised in the war and the arrogance of their bearing toward the rest of the world. They are environed by far more serious difficulties in their foreign relations than they claim to have thrown around us by the anaconda folds of their comprehensive strategy. Every day brings new embarrassments upon them in their European relations, while every day adds two or three additional millions to their already appalling debt. Their capitalists are now about to be called upon to share the depreciation which heavy expenditures have produced in the public credit, and the people at large made to refund to the Government some of the money lavished upon armies and contractors. Their support of the war was purchased by a corrupt system of expenditures; but now pay-day has come, and the people must foot the corruption bills.

The affairs of Roanoke Island, Fort Henry and Florence will embolden Congress to enact two measures which would make any war unpopular among any people. The Government has taken courage from these successes, and will thrust its long arms into the pockets of the people for the money these expeditions have cost. The people are now exultant and joyful; but there is such a thing as laughing on the wrong side of the mouth; *and the rejoicings that will take place through the North will end, before all is over, in ru-ful countenances and bitter execrations.*

ATTEMPT TO RUN THE BLOCKADE AT THE NARROWS.

The schooner *Glide* was seen going out at 2 A. M. to-day, and a blank cartridge was fired at her to heave to, but she kept on, when a signal was made to the officer on duty at Fort Hamilton, who fired a shot at her, and struck her. This had the effect to bring her, and several others who were in company, back to the cutter. Five shots in all were fired from Forts Hamilton and Lafayette.

A very nice piece of practice was performed on Wednesday last. As the schooner *M. S. Hathaway* which ran by the cutter, was passing through the Narrows, from the great number of small vessels in the way, the *Tiger* could not fire at her without risk of injuring some other vessel in range. A signal was made to Fort Lafayette, and immediately a shot tore up the water under the schooner's bow, which brought her up all standing. The cutter then slipped her chain, and overtook her.

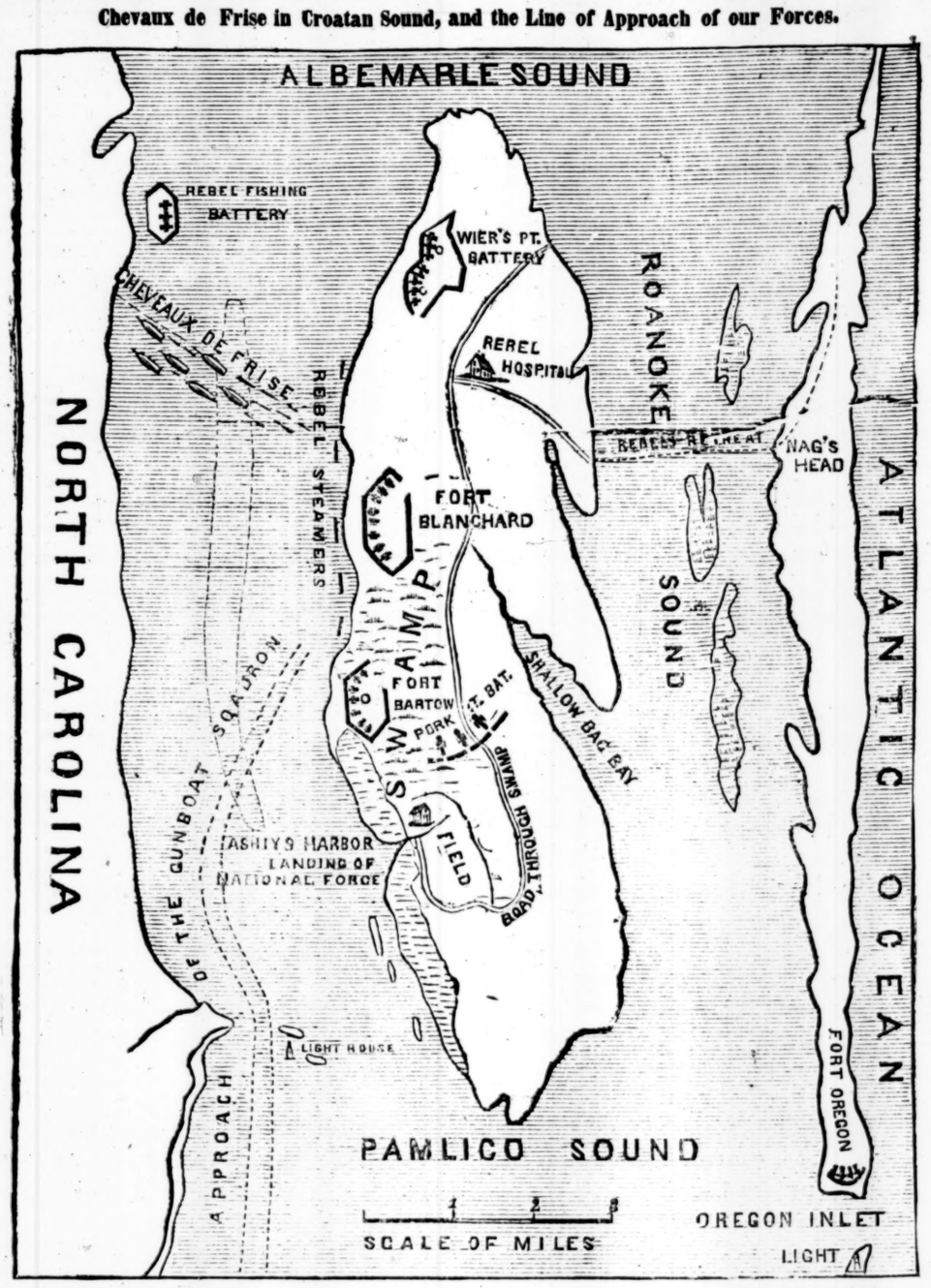
ARREST FOR ILLEGAL RECRUITING.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Friday, Feb. 14.

A man named LAWRENCE CASSIDY, from the American side, was committed by the Mayor to-day for trial at the next Assizes, for enticing men to desert from a regiment stationed here to join the American service.

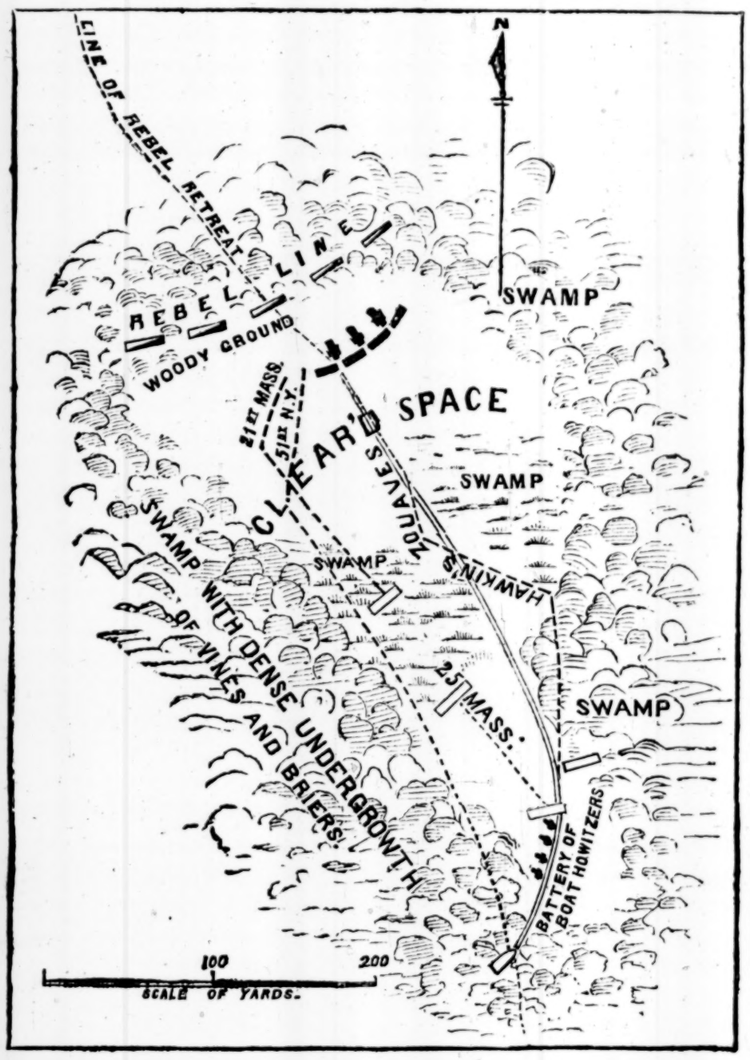
ROANOKE ISLAND AND ITS DEFENCES.

Map Showing the Position of the Island and its Relations to the Mainland; the Rebel Forts and Batteries; the Chevaux de Frise in Croatan Sound, and the Line of Approach of our Forces.



THE PORK POINT BATTERY.

Diagram Showing the Scene of the Gallant Charge of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, the Fifty-first New-York, and Hawkins' Zouaves.



MISCELLANEOUS.

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